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Part I

William Rice Of Frederick County, Maryland

and

Some Of His Descendants

Part II

Some Historical Notes

on

Jefferson, Maryland

Incorporated in 1832 from the towns of

New Town (Trap) and New Freedom

By Millard Milburn Rice

Walkersville, Maryland

1962

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1.Rice fam.(William Rice, fl.1776). 2.Jefferson,Md. 3.New Town(Trap),Md. 4.New Freedom, Md.

SHELF LIST

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PREFACE

I am indebted to many persons and organizations for assistance in gathering the material herein contained, and it is impossible to list all of them by way of acknowledgment. To all those, my grateful thanks!

I am, however, particularly indebted to the following:

Mr. John P. Dern, 950 Palomar Drive, Redwood City, California, without whose help the work never would have been completed;

Dr. Grace L. Tracey, Hampstead, Maryland, for much valuable material and for equally valuable assistance in locating other material;

Mr. Louis A. Rice, 40 Headley Road, Morristown, N. J., for cutting the stencils and mimeographing Part I;

Mr. Robert N. Nicodemus, Jr., Walkersville, Md., who took my rough sketches and made well-drawn maps and plats therefrom;

Mrs. Dorothy Rice Long, Jefferson, Md., who took my very rough draft of Part I and typed it clearly; and Mrs. Charles A. Nicodemus, Walkersville, Md., who did likewise for Part II;

Mr. L. Rayhu Specht, Vice President, Farmers & Mechanics-Citizens National Bank, Frederick, Md., and several of his staff, who reproduced Part II;

Mr. Gust Skordas, Asst. Archivist, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., for courteous and painstaking assistance in securing certain material.

My purpose in Part I has been not to trace the descendants of Capt. William Rice, but rather, failing in the original purpose of learning whence he came and from whom he was descended, to include all I could learn about him, with the hope that some interested later researcher might begin where I leave off and find answers to the questions I am obliged to leave unanswered. Except for my own line, therefore, I have listed only William Rice's more immediate descendants.

I began work on Part I in 1937, and now, twenty-five years later, I am surprised and disappointed, as I finally bring together my findings, to realize how very limited they are.

Part II grew more or less logically out of my work on Part I for the reasons stated therein.

MILLARD MILBURN RICE
Walkersville, Maryland.
1962

WILLIAM RICE OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

Where did my great-great-grandfather, William Rice, come from? I wish I could answer that question. Until I, by some happy chance, find some clue now missing, or some more competent or more fortunate researcher finds it, the question must remain unanswered. I have spent many hours and followed many clues attempting to find whence he came and from whom he was descended. Therefore, for the present, I speak of him as William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland.

So far as I now know, William Rice, of Frederick County, Maryland, first appears in the records of Maryland on September 25, 1776, on Page 182 of Volume 18, Archives of Maryland. On that date he was confirmed by the Continental Congress as a First Lieutenant in the German Battalion of four companies being raised in Maryland--two companies from Baltimore County and two companies from Frederick County.

By way of historical background, it should be noted that on June 27, 1776, the Continental Congress decided that "...four companies of Germans be raised in Pennsylvania and four companies in Maryland..." for service in the Revolutionary War. (Vol. 18, Pg. 181, Maryland Archives). On July 6, 1776, the Maryland Convention decided that "...this Province will raise four companies of Germans...two of the said companies...to be raised in Baltimore County....and two...companies...in Frederick County." (Idem) On July 17, 1776, the Continental Congress "Resolved that Nicholas Hauseigger be Colonel; George Stricker Lt. Colonel; Ludwig Wiltner (Weltner) Major of the German Battalion....Resolved that another company be added to the German Battalion, and that David Welper be appointed Captain of said company." (Pages 181-182, Vol. 18, Maryland Archives.)

And then, on September 25, 1776, the date William Rice first appears in the records, the Continental Congress record shows the following: "The Committee appointed to settle the rank of the captains and subalterns in the German Battalion reported the same as follows, which was agreed to: Captains: Daniel Burkhart, Philip Graybill, George Hubley, Henry Fister (Feaster), Jacob Bonner (also shown elsewhere as Bunner, and now possibly Brunner), George Kaports, Benjamin Weiser, William Keyser, and David Woelpper. First Lieutenants: Fred'k Rolwagen, John Lora, Peter Boyer, Chas. Bulsel (perhaps Baltsell), WILLIAM RICE, Jacob Kotz, Jacob Bowers, Saml. Gerock, and Bernard Hubley..." (Page 182, Idem).

It will be noted from the foregoing that it cannot be determined which of these officers were from Baltimore County and which were from Frederick County. There arises in this connection an interesting speculation that William Rice may have been from Harford County, for on Page 56, Vol. 18, Maryland Archives, there appears a record of the enlistment in Harford County on July 15, 1776, of one William Rice, who enlisted under Lieut. Smith, and who is listed as 5 ft. 9¾ inches tall; 38 years old; born in England; sandy hair. (This is a most unusually detailed record to find concerning enlistees.)

Refer now to the letter dated September 30, 1940, from the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, photostat of which is bound herein, wherein it is stated that our William Rice was commissioned a First Lieutenant on July 19, 1776--just four days after a William Rice enlisted in Harford County.

mvc/ejo

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO or/rev/ejo

September 30, 1940.

Respectfully returned to

Millard Milburn Rice,

Jefferson, Maryland.

The Revolutionary War records on file in this office are of a strictly military character and do not show the place of residence or enlistment of the soldiers who served therein, the date and place of their birth, their ages, the names of any members of their families or any items of personal history.

The records of this office show that one William Rice served in Revolutionary War as a 1st lieutenant in Captain Jacob Bunner's Company, German Battalion, Continental Troops, commanded by Colonel George Stricker and Colonel Baron Arendt. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant July 19, 1776, also shown September 25, 1776; was transferred August, 1777, to a company designated at various times as Captain Philip Greybell's 3rd Vacant, and Captain Christian Myers' Company, same regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig Weltner; was commissioned Captain January 4, 1778, of a company designated at various times as Captain Benjamin Weiser's, the Vacant, 1st Vacant and Captain William Rice's Company, same regiment, and his name last appears on a company payroll for the months of August, September, October, November and December, 1780.

This organization was formed in compliance with Resolutions of Congress of May 25 and June 27, 1776, which provided that a battalion of Germans be raised for the service of the United Colonies, and that four companies be raised in Pennsylvania, and four companies in Maryland.

The records of this office also show that one William Rice, rank not stated, served in the Revolutionary War in Maryland Troops, company and regiment not further indicated. Neither the date of his entry into service nor the date of separation therefrom is shown. His name appears on a register of balance due non-commissioned officers and privates of the Maryland Line for 1783. No further record found.

The collection of Revolutionary War records in this office is incomplete but it is possible that additional information may be obtained from the Adjutant General of Maryland, at Annapolis, or from the Maryland Historical Society, at Baltimore.

E. S. Adams

Major General,

The Adjutant General.

By MH

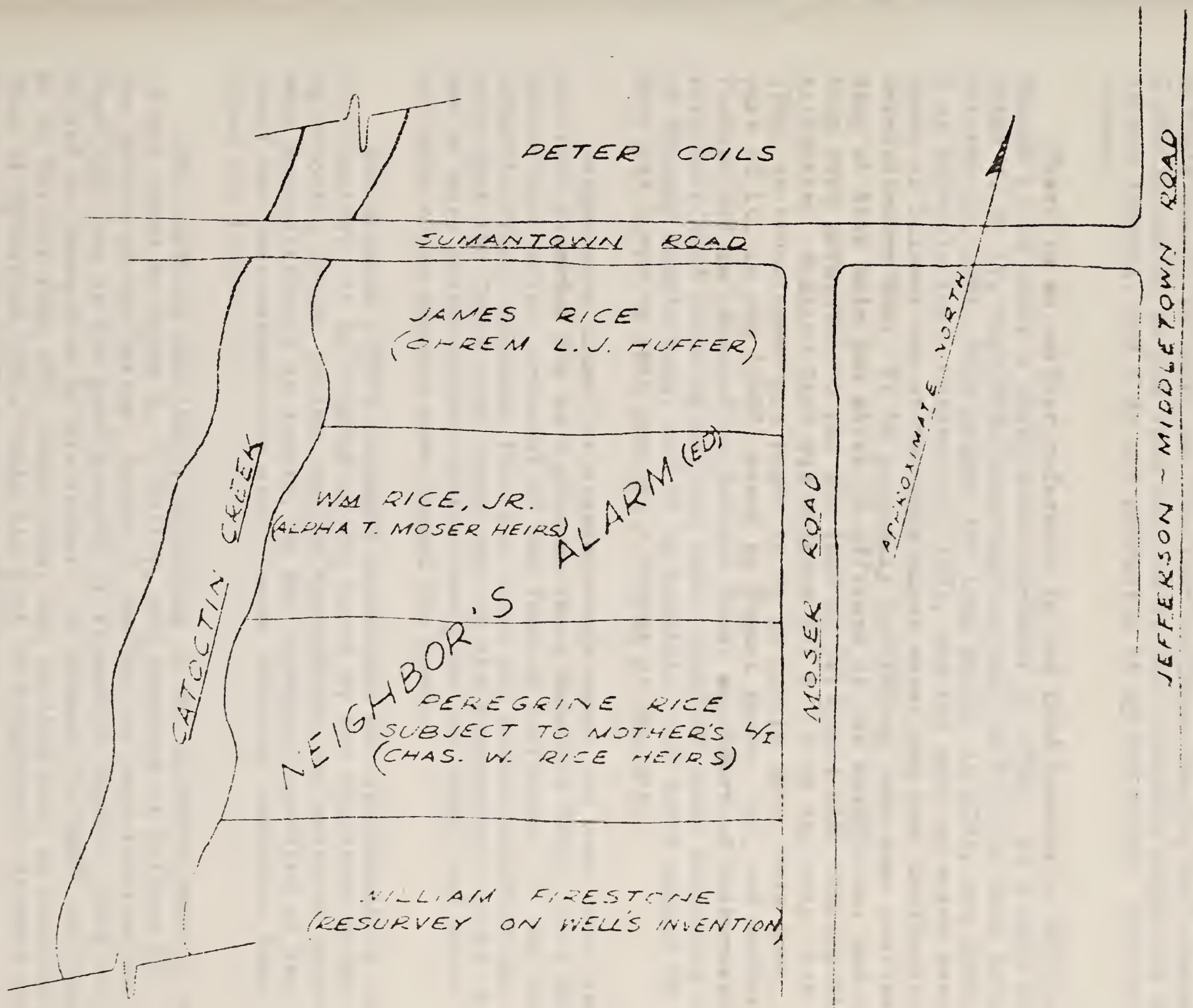
Refer now to the letter dated September 30, 1940, from the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, photostat of which is bound herein, wherein it is stated that our William Rice was commissioned a First Lieutenant July 19, 1776--just four days after a William Rice enlisted in Harford County.

William Rice first appears in the records of Frederick County, Maryland, on September 30, 1783, in Liber W. R. 4, page 227, where is found recorded a deed from David Harvey to William Rice for 256¼ acres of land, described by metes and bounds, and located "on or near Kittoctin Creek." This was composed of two tracts of land as follows: "Batchelor's Hall Resurveyed, 132 acres, more or less," and the Resurvey on Long Bottom, 124¼ acres, more or less. The purchase price was 700 pounds "current money." (It is perhaps interesting to note that David Harvey acquired this same land from Richard Potts by deed recorded on the same day and on the pages immediately preceding Harvey's deed to William Rice. The purchase price in that instance is listed as "500 pounds current money." It is quite possible that father William was in the hands of land speculators, of whom Potts was one of the most active, as a great many deeds are recorded in these early years from Potts to more ultimate purchasers.)

For the benefit of any future searcher of the records, and because I happen to have the information, a few more details about this land may be of interest. Richard Potts acquired the 132 acres of Batchelor's Hall from Henry Hawke, who had it from Michael Creager, it having been granted to Creager on March 19, 1757, for 145 acres. Potts acquired the 124¼ acres of Long Bottom from William House, the entire tract of Long Bottom having been granted to House on February 8, 1765, for 318 acres. On September 5, 1787, William Rice had his tract resurveyed, and it became known as "Neighbour's Alarm(ed)". This resurvey cost 17 pounds 10 s. 8 p. plus an additional 5 s. "for some improvements to the vacancy." By adding, according to the records, 56¼ acres of vacant land, the tract was then declared to contain 312½ acres. After William Rice's death in 1788, this tract of land was patented to his three sons, James, William, and Peregrine on August 27, 1790, for 303 acres, and on December 23, 1790, the three sons filed in the Frederick County Land Records a deed of partition dividing this land between them according to the terms of their father's will, and it was then declared to contain 303 acres. This deed of partition is recorded in Liber W. R. No. 9, Page 560, etc., one of the Land Records of Frederick County, Maryland.

A plat of the resurvey on William Rice's 303 acres known as "Neighbours Alarmed" made in 1787 is found in Survey Records H. G. O. 1, page 319, one of the plat records of Frederick County, Maryland. It was doubtless made with a quill pen, but it is as beautifully clear as a steel engraving. However, since I could not locate on it any landmarks with which I am familiar, this plat was never very helpful to me in ascertaining the exact boundaries of "Neighbours Alarmed."

(There is some additional interest for those Rices who are descended from George Baltus Rice in the fact that William House to whom Long Bottom was granted in 1765, was very probably the ancestor of Catherine A. L. House who married George Baltus Rice and became my grandmother. The House Family record as I reconstruct it from the Will Records of Frederick County, Maryland, is as follows: Liber A-1, Page 75, Will of John House probated March 20, 1752--5 children of whom WILLIAM HOUSE was one; Liber H. S. No. 3, Page 48, Will of William House, probated ___1819--10 children, of whom GEORGE HOUSE was one; Liber H. S. No. 3, Page 242, Will of George House, probated January 5, 1824--8 children of whom STEPHEN HOUSE was one; Stephen House



INFORMAL NON-SCALE SKETCH
SHOWING LOCATION OF NEIGHBOR'S ALARM (ED)
AND HOW IT WAS DIVIDED

who married Mary Grove by a license issued October 17, 1803, died intestate, but letters of administration on his estate were issued September 8, 1842, and the administrator's account is found in Liber G. M. E., No. 15, Pages 405 and 830, and shows that his daughter, Catherine A. L. House, received one-fourth of two-thirds of his estate, or $294.33, his widow receiving a widow's one-third share and the four children sharing the remainder equally. I should hasten to add that not all of the foregoing about the House Family is too logical, and I do not guarantee it by any means. But it could be correct.

There is an earlier reference in the Land Records to William Rice, although it is under a later date--November 9, 1798. In a deed recorded in Liber W. R. 17, Page 408, reference is made to William Rice having bid, on October 10, 1781, 1625 pounds for land which, in 1781, was known as Lot No. 5 of Dulany's Lot. October 10, 1781, was the date on which were sold the lands of Dulaney and of Monocacy Manor which had been confiscated after the Revolutionary War. It is generally understood that some preference in bidding at this sale was given to officers of the Revolution, and also that they were permitted to pay for land so purchased with Depreciation Pay Certificates. William Rice was awarded Lot No. 5 at the sale, but on March 2, 1782, he transferred his right to it to Joseph Sim. This land, or a major part of it, is now (1960) owned by Samuel Brown, Jr., and members of his family, and is situated on Retreat Road, southwest of Walkersville. It is very near land owned by William Dern, three of whose daughters married two of William Rice's sons, and it is possible that for a number of years William Rice had lived on this land as a tenant of Dulaney.

Neighbour's Alarm (or Alarmed--both names are used from time to time in the Land Records) lay on a plateau above Catoctin Creek, at a distance of about three miles northwest of the Town of Jefferson. It lay wholly east of Catoctin Creek, although from the metes and bounds descriptions I am not sure that the Creek ever formed one of its boundaries. It did, however, at one or more points border quite closely on the Creek, and parts of its western edge slope sharply down toward the Creek.

Its present (1957) landmark boundaries are approximately as follows: (See sketch) It is bounded on the north by the Sumantown Road; on the west by Catoctin Creek; on the east by Moser Road; the southern boundary is somewhat more difficult to locate, as the southern one-third of the original tract has been merged with other lands, although perhaps a fence still separates the tracts.

The northern one-third, bordering on the southern edge of Sumantown Road, is now owned by Ohrem L. J. Huffer, who acquired it October 29, 1931, from the estate of his father, Joseph C. Huffer, by deed recorded in Liber 380, Page 495, one of the Land Records of Frederick County. This is the portion willed to James Rice by his father. On January 5, 1802, as recorded in Liber W. R. No. 22, Page 173, James Rice, who in this deed is described as "James Rice of Frederick Town," sold his part of Neighbour's Alarmed to Joseph and Benjamin Penn for 637 pounds, 10 shillings.

The middle one-third, which was willed to William Rice, Jr., adjoins the above-mentioned tract on the south, and is now tenanted--and perhaps owned--by Glenn Moser, a grandson of Alpha T. Moser. By a deed recorded April 2, 1908, in Liber S. T. H. No. 282, Page 375, from John Moser's heirs to Alpha T. Moser, 102 acres were transferred to the latter. This deed refers back to a deed recorded March 1, 1796, in Liber W. R. No. 14, Page 33,

William Rice Captn

Signature of Capt. William Rice
as it appears on enlistment paper
of John Follet, December 6, 1778.

William Rice

Signature of William Rice to his
will, October 11, 1788, shortly
before his death.

and to William Rice, son of the elder William. By this 1796 deed, William Rice (jr.), who had contracted with one Jonathan Frazier to sell his part of Neighbours Alarmed for 404 pounds, deeded the tract by agreement with Frazier directly to Jacob Richards of Montgomery County, Maryland. (Of passing interest, perhaps to any of my own descendants, is the fact that on December 6, 1833, one Jacob Richards, presumably the same who bought part of Neighbours Alarmed, bought from Michael Thomas the house and ground known as Lot No. 32 on the plat of Jefferson, where I was born. (Liber J. S. No. 43, Page 526.)

The southern one-third of Neighbours Alarmed adjoins the above-mentioned tract on the south, and as I have previously stated, its southern boundaries are not clear. That tract, together with parts of two other tracts--Lawrence's Neglect and Resurvey on Wells Invention--are merged into one tract which is now owned by heirs of Charles W. Rice, who was a son of Levin Rice and a grandson of Perry G. Rice. By a deed dated April 6, 1897, recorded in Liber J. L. J. No. 16, Page 104, this land composed of parts of the three tracts mentioned, was transferred to Charles W. Rice by the executors of Levin Rice, and by deed dated April 4, 1923, recorded in Liber 342, Page 484, this same land is transferred by heirs of Charles W. Rice to his sons, Dorsey, Clyde, Clarence and Raymond.

William Rice (the elder, or as I have been calling him, "Of Frederick County, Maryland") last appears in the records of Frederick County, Maryland, on November 30, 1788, in Liber G. M. No. 2, Page 296, one of the Will Records of Frederick County. The record is a copy of his will, and the date is the date of probate. The will is dated October 11, 1788, and hence he died some time between that date and the date of probate. In the preamble of his will, he describes himself as "being in a low and weak state of health". The original of the will is in the Hall of Records, Annapolis (File reference: Frederick County Original Wills, Box 11, Folder 59) and I have a clear photostatic copy prepared by that office. This is bound in the copy of this manuscript which I have retained, as is the original War Department letter referred to above.

William Rice's signature to his will is very clear, and obviously is that of a man in the physical state he describes. But it requires no handwriting expert to recognize this as that of Capt. William Rice which appears three times on the original enlistment paper of John Follett on file in the Hall of Records (File reference: Original Enlistment Papers, Page 47). I have three photostatic copies of this enlistment paper; the clearest is bound in my copy of this manuscript, and two others are in two other copies of the manuscript.

William Rice named two of his sons, James and William, as his executors and the will is witnessed by William House, Samuel Phillip and Otho Holland. (Otho Holland owned a tract of land known as Clean Drinking which adjoined Neighbours Alarmed).

From the will, we learn that William Rice had nine children as follow: James, William, Peregine (Peregrine or Perry G.), Elizabeth (Ireland), Rebecah, George, John, Thomas, and Ann. This is the order of their listing in his will. It may or may not be the order of their birth. I am indebted to Mr. John P. Dern, 950 Palomar Drive, Redwood City, California, for what he calls "an artificial reconstruction" of the order of their birth. This reconstruction is based on an ingenious formula developed by Mr. Dern which has proved quite remarkably accurate when applied to several

situations where actual dates have later been ascertained. Here is his listing:

	Approximate Birth Date	Married
James	1758	1783
Elizabeth	1762	1783
William	1764	1790
Rebecca	1766	1791 (1788 J.P.D.)
Perry G.	1768	1794
John	1770	1796
Thomas	1772	1801
George	1774	1800
Ann	1776	1800

We also learn from the will that William's wife was named Ann.

The will evidences careful planning in the disposition of the estate. As previously noted, he left his land to three sons (the three eldest, I am sure) as follows, to be divided equally between them: James to have "that part of Neighbours Alarmed next to Peter Coils"; William the "middle part"; and Peregrine (Perry G.) "that part next to William Firestones".

To his wife, Ann, he gave "during her natural life" all that part which he willed to Peregrine; also the use of the dwelling house for twelve months; one side saddle and bridle; the use of one-half the garden for six years; and she was to use "the tobacco house and orchard" with "all my children in common" for six years.

In lieu of land, the other children of William Rice were to receive money from the three brothers, James, William, and Peregrine as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Ireland, was to receive 50 pounds specie; Rebecah 50 pounds specie; George 70 pounds specie; John 70 pounds specie; all these payments to be made by James and William over a period of several years. Peregrine was to pay Thomas 70 pounds specie when Thomas reached the age of 21; and 50 pounds specie to Ann when she reached the age of 18. The remainder of his estate was to be divided equally between all the children.

In view of the division of Neighbours Alarmed as noted above, and for the benefit of any future researcher, I should perhaps here recount an experience of mine in the summer of 1938 when I visited the farm previously mentioned as belonging then to Alpha Moser, being the part devised to William Rice's son, William. I had been told by someone that until a relatively few years prior to 1938, an old family graveyard had stood in the orchard at Alpha Moser's, about a hundred yards south-southeast of the house. Mr. Moser was not at home the day I was there, but one of his sons seemed to remember stones standing at this point and stated further that he thought there might be several stones or bases of stones still buried there, as when he plowed over the place he struck a stone with his plow. I asked him if he could recall any of the names on the stones, and without any prompting from me he said he thought one of the names was "William R. Rice". I asked him if he knew what had become of the gravestones, and he said he thought his father had put them in the ice house wall. We went to the ice house, but dviously the only way any stones in the wall could be discovered would be to tear the wall out of the ground--a well-nigh impossible job. However, we did find one stone lying against the fence on the north side of the ice house. It was a common native stone, not shaped,

and bore the following inscription:

J. R.
1823
Decd
April 16

I conclude from reliable evidence which I will mention in more detail later, that this J. R. was James Rice, grandson of Old William, and son of Peregrine, who died in comparatively early manhood.

The mystifying thing about this is the fact that although this part of Neighbours Alarmed passed from the ownership of William Rice (Jr.) in 1796, as previously noted, Rices were apparently being buried there as late as 1823. There is only one explanation which seems logical to me, and that is that perhaps this was the original burial ground or family plot of the Rices (that perhaps old William may have been buried there) and that by courtesy of the owners, the Rices continued to bury their dead there long after it had passed from their hands.

A complete inventory, made in 1789, of old William's personal property and effects is found on pages 405, 406, and 407 in Inventory Book G. M. No. 2 ~~X~~ (1786-1797). The inventory is rather long and very detailed, listing numerous very minor items, and I have not taken the trouble to copy it here. Included in it is one item it would be most interesting to have now: a "lot of old books". If they were old in 1789 they might well be priceless now. The total inventory of personal effects amounted to 340 ~~L~~-1-9, and was made by Thomas Thrasher and Baltier (probably Baltus) Tutterow (Dutrow)--the father of Perry's wife, Martha, my great-grandmother. It was customary in those days for such an inventory to be signed--or attested--by two next-of-kin and two creditors. The next-of-kin who signed were Ann Rice (presumably the widow) who signed by mark, and Perry Rice. The creditors were George Bair (possibly Bear) who signed by mark, and Jacob Young. I list the foregoing for whatever interest they may have, and principally for whatever clues they may furnish some future researcher.

For the same reason I note here that on Page 456 of the same Inventory Book, under date of January 16, 1796, is a list of "debts desperate due William Rice, deceased" with which his executors charge themselves. The list follows:

	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
Payable Oct. 27, 1762			
Note of Hand of George Rice	3	7	9
1789			
March 4, Note of Hand of Peter Ander	1	-	-
1787			
March 11, Note of Hand of David Sheahan	2	2	6
1786			
June 15, John Hunter, Dr., on account	1	3	10
1783			
Nov (e) 13, to one Bond of Nicholas Powel	39	3	6
To an acct. of John Julian	8	7	-
	55	4	7

This list raises some interesting speculations, particularly the note of George Rice, due in 1762. Only the note of some close relative, perhaps a brother, would be carried along for 26 years, from 1762 to 1788, with the thought that it might some day be collected, but equally with the resolve not to collect it by legal process. Was this George Rice a brother? And if so, is there some clue through him to William?

On August 6, 1770, a certain George Rice (and quite possibly the same one whose note William held for so long) gave a bill of sale to one Robert Dawes for what must have been most of his personal property, for it included even growing crops--a rather unusual item in that day and time. This is recorded in Liber N. Page 244, one of the Land Records of Frederick County. In it George speaks of himself as a "planter." At the present time, I know nothing more of George or his origins.

As stated above, William Rice had nine children. Of these, I have been able to learn practically nothing about five. These are: Elizabeth, Rebecah, John, Thomas, and Ann. Elizabeth married Jonathan Ireland by a license issued June 23, 1783. Note this date, for it is prior to the date her father bought Neighbours Alarmed, showing that the family was living in Frederick County perhaps some time before William finally purchased land. I suspect that Jonathan Ireland died, for an Elizabeth Ireland married Henry Geyer by a license issued February 7, 1795. From that date, I know nothing further about her, although I have tried to find some record of both Ireland and Geyer.

Rebecah married Edward Marlowe by a license issued September 27, 1791. The only further clue concerning her and Marlowe is found in Liber G. M. E. No. 1, page 374, one of the Will Records of Frederick County, where is recorded the will of one Edward Marlowe. The will was made August 27, 1825, and probated December 12, 1825. In it is recited that Edward Marlowe was (or had been) a resident of Loudoun County, Virginia. His wife is not mentioned, and if this was (as I am reasonably sure) Rebecah's husband, she had doubtless died before Edward. It is an interesting speculation as to why his will was probated in Frederick County, Maryland, when he apparently died in Loudoun County, Virginia. So far as I know definitely, there is no further record of the Marlowes. Only one vague and indefinite trace remains. When I was a boy in Jefferson, Maryland, there lived there two maiden ladies, Misses Olivia and Lou Marlowe, and I vaguely seem to recall that my father sometimes spoke of them as his "cousins." If this is correct, they may have been descendants of Rebecah. The Misses Marlowe lived and died in the house now (1957) occupied, and I believe owned, by Keefer Crampton in Jefferson.

George and Peregrine (Perry G.) are the only two children whose burial places are known to me. George is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland, his remains having been moved there from some other prior burial plot or cemetery, and the dates given on his tombstone are: Born January 3, 1774; Died April 28, 1829; aged 55 years, 3 mo. and 25 days.

I find no record of his will in the Will Records of Frederick County. However, the "Biographical History of the Sixth Congressional District (of Maryland)", Chapman Publishing Co., New York, 1898, gives the following about George's family. He was married in 1800 to Elizabeth Dofler, daughter of Peter Dofler. (Peter Dofler's wife was a daughter of Thomas Schley, who is said to have built the first house in Frederick, Maryland.) Elizabeth Dofler was born in 1780 and died March 25, 1856, aged 75 years and 28 days.

They had the following childred: Perry (the eldest) born October 31, 1801, died January 21, 1886; Grafton J.; George; William, who died February 11, 1832, aged 24 years, 3 mos., 4 days; Henry; David S.; Albert Thomas, who died January 27, 1901, aged 77 years, 6 mos. and 14 days; Louisa; Ann Minerva; Amy E.; Julia Ann.

Albert Thomas Rice, from whom most of the Rices better known in the Frederick City community have been descended, was born in July of 1823, and

married Ann Sabina Mantz, daughter of Gideon Mantz, in 1851. They had the following children: Thomas P.; David S.; Lewis A.; Charles M.; Eliza J.; and two unnamed children who died in infancy. Ann Sabina Rice died in 1872.

George Rice apparently moved to Frederick as a young man, and established a cabinet-making business. On December 3, 1801, he bought from one Jacob Hawke Lots Nos. 225 and 226 (or parts thereof) in Frederick. These lots ran through from Fifth to Sixth Streets, on the west side of Market Street, and the east side of No. 226 was the western side of Market. Lot No. 225 adjoined No. 226 on the west. (References: Liber W. R. No. 22, page 167; and the old plat of the town of Frederick). On January 17, 1803, he sold part or all of his holdings of these lots to Henry Holley, and his wife Elizabeth joined in the deed. (Liber W. R. No. 23, page 628.) His cabinet-making business was continued by his son Perry and later by Perry and Albert Thomas, who according to reliable evidence became a partner of his brother Perry in 1845. This partnership continued until 1880, when Perry withdrew, selling his interest to Thomas P. and David S. Rice, sons of Albert Thomas Rice, and the firm name was changed to A. T. Rice and Sons.

John married Rebeckah Pritchard by a license issued December 28, 1796, and promptly disappears from view.

Thomas married Susannah Snowdagle (Snowdigle) by a license issued January 24, 1801, and he also disappears from view from that time on. Susannah was the daughter of Jacob Snowdigle who lived in Frederick City and, according to his will, recorded in Liber G. M. No. 3, page 379, owned a plot of ground on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. His will was probated June 2, 1800.

I'm not sure whom Ann married. An Ann Rice married Jacob Miller by a license issued January 25, 1800, but remembering that old William's widow was also named Ann, and that about the only way a widow could survive in those days was to remarry, this may have been mother and not daughter. By a license issued October 21, 1813, another Ann Rice married Samuel Barrick. While I do not know of any other Ann Rice who might have married at this date, this latter one may have been someone I cannot now identify. Anyway, both these women disappear into oblivion after their marriages.

That leaves four sons about whom more or less is known: James, William, Peregrine (Perry G.) and George.

James, apparently, was the eldest son and eldest child. By a license issued October 3, 1783, just three days after his father bought Neighbours Alarmed, James married Nancy Dern, daughter of William Dern. William Dern was a rather prosperous farmer who owned and lived on more than 200 acres of land situated west of the Fountain Rock Road and south of the Biggs Ford Road, near Walkersville, Maryland, and containing two very old stone--or partly stone--houses. This land is now divided into two farms owned (1958) by G. Hunter Bowers, Jr., and Ray Baer. It was composed of parts of two tracts known as "Dulaney's Lot" and "Spring Garden," principally the former.

Nancy Dern Rice died apparently childless, and by a license dated April 21, 1790, James married her sister, Catherine Dern. They had the following seven children: Nancy, George, Catherine, Sophia, Harriett, Amos, and James Madison.

James Rice died some time between August 12, 1829, the date of his will, and September 21, 1829, the date it was probated. The will is recorded in Liber G. M. E. No. 1, page 81, one of the Will Records of Frederick County.

The witnesses to the will were Edward Schley, Joseph Filler and Solomon Filler. James' son, George, was named executor, and after directing that his widow, Catherine, was to have for her life the house and land attached thereto "now in the occupancy of Daniel Albaugh," also such household and kitchen furniture as she may want, together with two cows and five hogs, the executor is directed to sell all other real and personal property.

By checking the sales of real estate made by George as executor (known as George Rice of J. to distinguish him from one or more other George Rices then living) we find that James had two farms, a house in Mt. Pleasant, and a house and lot adjoining Lot 29 of the tract purchased from his brother, William, and that in 1813 he had owned several lots in Frederick Town. One farm of 148¾ acres he had purchased from the estate of his brother, William, of which he had been executor, and another of 200 acres, known as "Albaugh's Trouble" which was patented to James on February 16, 1819, the patent being recorded in Western Shore Land Office Liber J. B., No. 3, page 250. "Albaugh's Trouble" was chiefly created out of "Chestnut Level," a tract originally granted William Albaugh, October 15, 1765, for 277 acres. Reference: Survey Record T. H. O. No. 1, page 382. For deed of George Rice of J., Executor, transferring this farm to Adam Nusbaum, April 25, 1831, see Liber J. S. No. 35, page 572.

At the present time (1958) 193½ acres of "Albaugh's Trouble" is owned by Misses Nellie, Edith, and Mary Nicodemus of Walkersville, Maryland, they having acquired it from their mother, Mrs. Mary R. Nicodemus. Mrs. Nicodemus acquired title March 30, 1895 from George W. Zimmerman. (Liber J. L. J. No. 7, page 732). The farm lies approximately due north of Chapel Lutheran Church which is situated on the road from Walkersville to Libertytown known as the "Daysville Road." The land lies north of the Daysville Road and east of the Cabbage Run Road and at present is tenanted by Garnett Wisner.

For the deed transferring the farm of 148¾ acres, see Liber J. S. No. 35 page 484.

The house in Mt. Pleasant, situated on ¾ acres of land, was transferred to James' son, Amos, (as a strawman) on April 11, 1831, as recorded in Liber J. S. 35, page 518. This was bought back from Amos by George on April 22, 1831, and sold by George on September 26, 1833, to Henry Simms; see Liber J. S. 44, page 131. This particular property is interesting as establishing a known point on the Old Annapolis Road, for it is described as being a part of Middle Plantation located "in the forks of Old Annapolis Road and the road from Fredericktown to Libertytown, and adjoining the lands formerly owned by William E. Williams and Abraham Stoner."

At the present time (1957) this property is owned by Clarence Lochner, who bought it from Luther King. Tracing it back through various owners, we reach Liber T. G. No. 7, pages 507 and 508, where reference is found to the deed from George Rice to Henry Simms referred to above. These facts indicate that the road sign placed by State or County road agencies near the top of the hill about a quarter of a mile east of Mt. Pleasant and indicating that the road at that point is the Old Annapolis Road, is incorrect.

The house I have described as adjoining Lot No. 29 of Monocacy Manor was sold by George Rice of J. as executor, to Philip Winebrenner on May 30, 1831, and is described in part as consisting of 159 perches starting at the corner of Lot 29 and at a point "in the main road leading to Samuel Devilbiss' Mill, formerly Alexander Ogle's Mill." This property, situated on what is now known as Devilbiss Bridge Road, is apparently that now owned and occupied (1958) by Atlee G. Huffer. I have not actually run down this title,

but I am reasonably certain this is correct. Further, I suspect that this may be the property James willed to his wife and described as then being "in the occupancy of Daniel Albaugh." Reference on the deed to Winebrenner is J. S. 36, page 248.

In the poll of Presidential Election, November 9-12, 1796, James Rice is listed as a Federalist.

Of passing interest, also, is a deed of James Rice to Thomas Carlin dated June 9, 1813, and recorded in Liber W. R. 44, page 593, conveying lots (or parts thereof) Nos. 207, 208, 209, 210, and 211 in Frederick City. Reference to the plat of Frederick City shows these lots to be located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, on which corner now (1957) stands a brick building occupied by Staub's Liquor Store. It is quite probable that James Rice once lived at that location, as in his 1802 deed to the Penns, previously referred to, he is described as "of Frederick Town."

My own research of James' children has produced some information concerning them, but I am indebted to Mr. John P. Dern, previously mentioned, for much additional information which I accept without reservation--even when uncorroborated by my own research--in view of the known accuracy of his work. What follows is a combination of our joint conclusions, although most of the birth and death dates are Mr. Dern's.

Nancy was born probably in 1791, died about 1820. On October 21, 1813, she married Samuel Barrick and there are no known children of this marriage.

George, as already noted, was executor of his father's estate. He was born November 1, 1793, and died December 11, 1853. Mr. Dern believes George first married Sally Longsworth on January 22, 1814, who died, and that his second marriage was to Margaret Michael, since he lies in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland, beside his wife, Margaret, and a daughter, Harriett C. Based on his search of Frederick Reformed Church records, Mr. Dern attributes children as follows to this marriage: An unnamed child, born October 18, 1843; and Harriett Catherine Rice, born June 7, 1845, died in 1917, unmarried. He suspects possibly three other children as follows: Louis G. Rice, born 1834; Jobe Rice, born either 1832 or 1835; Amos Rice, born 1838. Mr. Dern also finds George Rice in Ohio records as representative of his nephew, George A. Winebrenner, in a suit to collect from the estate of his brother, Amos, debts due Winebrenner.

On page 802 of Williams' History of Frederick County, in a list of sheriffs of Frederick County, it is stated that "George Rice of James was sheriff from 1842 to 1845." Also in Liber H. S. No. 18, page 338, under date of October 27, 1842, is a record of George's qualifying as sheriff of Frederick County. The 1850 Census shows George Rice as an innkeeper, living in Fredericktown with his wife, Margaret.

Catherine was born October 18, 1797, died April 20, 1871; married January 3, 1820, to William Ellis, and, according to Mr. Dern who visited her grave, is buried two miles east of Oakland, Fairfield County, Ohio.

Sophia, born 1795 or 1797, married Samuel Barrick, her brother-in-law, by a license issued August 27, 1821, and had at least two children, Harriett Barrick and Kitty Ann Barrick. I know nothing more about her than that. Samuel Barrick became bankrupt, and his father-in-law's estate was obliged to pay certain of his obligations for which James Rice had been security. An interesting reference to Sophia's marriage to Barrick was found by Mr. Dern in a Frederick newspaper in the Art[illegible] Library, dated August 27, 1821, and

reading as follows: "Married, this morning, Mr. Samuel Barrick of Henry, to Miss Rice, daughter of James Rice, of this county, a 'runaway match'. This is his second wife, both sisters."

Harriett married Christian Winebrenner December 3, 1823, and was the mother of two children: George A. and Mary C. Winebrenner. Harriett is buried in Glade Reformed Cemetery on the outskirts of Walkersville, Maryland, and according to her tombstone she was born May 5, 1809 and died November 20, 1831. After Harriett's death, Christian married again, and two of his descendants by the second marriage were David C. Winebrenner, Sr., and Reverdy J. Winebrenner. Reverdy's biographical sketch in Williams' History of Frederick County gives a few more details for any who may be interested. Harriett's two children are buried in Glade Cemetery also, but near their father's grave and that of his second wife, all of whom have rather substantial tombstones. Harriett lies a considerable distance away, under a modest headstone.

When I first discovered Harriett's grave, there stood near it a plain slate stone bearing the initials C. R., and I have always suspected that this might be the burial place of her mother, Catherine Dern Rice. In later years, I find the stone, but there are no letters on it. When I first found the stone, I took a pencil rubbing of it, and it appeared that whoever had cut the initials started to cut a K and then changed it to a C. I don't know that this has any significance whatever, but I mention it in passing.

In the will of William Dern, the grandfather of James' children, bequests of 120 pounds each are left to the first-named five of James' seven children. The will was made in 1807, and is recorded in Liber G. M. R. B. No. 1, page 260. This would indicate, therefore, that Amos and James Madison Rice were born after 1807. I have found no record of Amos' or James Madison's marriages nor anything more about them than I have previously stated. What follows, therefore, is paraphrased or copied from Mr. Dern.

Amos was in Ohio in 1836 for he appears in deeds in that year with his wife, Catherine Welshimer, whom he married in Ohio. He died in 1847, Caleb Hedges was his executor, and it took 20 years to settle his estate. Amos is spoken of in the records as "of Madison Township" which is six miles south of Lancaster. In this township, Rices, Wolfs, and Derns "sprinkle through the deeds of at least 10 of the 36 sections." "Amos, though sick, must have died suddenly, for he made his will on August 7, 1847, and it was probated on August 12, 1847. The will was witnessed by William Rice (presumably his cousin, son of William, Jr., who died in 1800) and William was surety of Caleb Hedges' bond. But there is no mention of wife or heirs and settlement seems to have gone to William Rice, James M. Rice, Salem Wolf, Isaac Wolf, et al.".

In the census of 1850, James Madison Rice is shown as living in Salt Creek Township of Pickaway County, born in Maryland in 1810, aged 40 years. He was first married February 1, 1837 to Sarah Lysinger and his second marriage was to Hester Ann Hyde on September 4, 1842. They had at least two children, Sylvester (who probably died young) and Acquilla C. Rice, born about 1845, who married Adeline Fostnaught.

William (Jr.) was apparently the second son of William and Ann Rice. He was the first to die, so far as I can learn. By a license dated December 17, 1790, William, Jr., married Mary Dern Hedges (sometimes Hodge) the widow of Caleb Hedges. Mary had married Hedges by a license dated September 8, 1788, and bore one child by him, Caleb Hedges, Jr. (Mrs. Ethel Close Buckey,

of Baltimore, a competent genealogist, tells me that Caleb and Mary were married as shown by the Church Register of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Frederick, on September 11, 1788. (Page 310 of copy of Register in Maryland Historical Society.)

William and Mary had five children: William (III), Maria(h), James, Mary, and Catherine who was born after her father's death.

William, Jr., died sometime between January 10, 1800, the date of his will, and April 9, 1800, the date of probate. The will is recorded in Liber G. M. No. 3, page 369, one of the Will Records of Frederick County. Witnesses to his will were Anthony Sim, Jacob Cramer, and Thomas Link. He lists the above children in his will in that order named, except Catherine, who was then unborn. He also mentions Caleb Hedges, Jr., as "son to my wife, Mary Rice," and gives him $60 when he is 18 years of age. Caleb moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, and on April 23, 1811, executed from that place a release for his legacy. This release is on file in the office of the Register of Wills in Frederick County, Maryland.

William (III) also moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, and was apparently 21 years old in 1814, for in that year he executed a release for his legacy.

Maria(H) married Joseph Hedges, and she, too, was in Fairfield County, Ohio, when she receipted for her legacy under her father's will.

James receipted for his legacy in 1816 in Fairfield County.

Under date of December 2, 1816, Mary signed a release for her legacy, also from Fairfield County, and therein recited her marriage to one George Colvin. Colvin evidently died, for sometime before March 1, 1817, she had married Archibald Darnell.

Catherine, who on page 36 of Book of Accounts R. B. No. 2, in Register of Wills Office in Frederick County, Maryland, is spoken of as a "Posthumous child," also signed, on December 2, 1816, from Fairfield County, Ohio, a release for her legacy. All of which indicates, that within sixteen years following their father's death, every one of his children had joined the westward migration of that time and had settled in Ohio.

In his will, William Jr. appointed his "brother James Rice and my wife, Mary Rice" executor and executrix. (It is interesting to note in passing that as indicated in Book of Accounts R. B. No. 2, page 36, Mary Dern Hedges Rice was again married, this time to Valentine Wolf, and that they also went to Ohio.)

The land which William, Jr., owned at his death is of some interest, since it is also located near Walkersville, Maryland, a further indication that perhaps William Rice, the elder, may have lived in that section before buying land beyond Jefferson in 1783. Perhaps he brought up his family in that section, and may have been a tenant on a part of Monocacy Manor or Dulaney's Lot. I have gone through the surveys of all of the 85 lots into which Monocacy Manor was divided after the Revolution, trying to find any reference to a tenancy by someone named Rice; and I have also consulted the few remaining leaseholds records of the Manor with the same purpose, but both without finding any such reference.

Monocacy Manor, being Tory property, was confiscated by the State of Maryland in 1781, near the close of the Revolutionary War. Following confiscation, it was divided into 85 numbered lots or tracts of varying sizes,

and sold. William, Jr., died possessed of Lot No. 29 and Lot No. 74 (or at least a part of it). He acquired Lot No. 29 from Andrew Adams on March 29, 1796. It contained 138 acres. He acquired Lot No. 74 from William Campbell on September 3, 1796, and the part he bought apparently contained 10¾ acres making 148¾ in all. By a deed dated June 23, 1808, recorded in Liber W. R. No. 33, page 345, this tract was sold by the executors to Henry Creager. And on September 13, 1808, by deed recorded in Liber W. R. No. 33, page 537, Creager sold this same land back to James Rice, William's brother, and one of the executors. I suspect that James lived in the dwelling on the property until his death.

The present dwelling on the property is a large brick house. This was built sometime after the Civil War, apparently by one Addison Withers, who acquired the property in 1855. The dwelling in which William (Jr.) and James lived is said to have stood directly in front of the present dwelling and would have been directly beneath the new road now (1958) being constructed from Walkersville to Woodsboro (Maryland Route 194). The present dwelling and about 105 acres of the original 148¾ is owned and occupied by Thomas L. Cramer and wife, who acquired it from Mrs. Cramer's mother, Florence M. Cramer by deed dated April 11, 1914, and recorded in Liber H. W. B. No. 308, page 412. It is situated in the forks of Route 194 and the road leading off it to Libertytown, (sometimes known as the Daysville Road) about ¾ mile northeast of the town of Walkersville. Since the dwelling is in the path of a proposed dual-lane highway, it will some day be destroyed. I should say, therefore, that it is situated about 150 yards north of the point of the forks of the road. It is said by some that the original dwelling was used as a tavern (since Route 194 is the general route of a road once much used in travel to Philadelphia and was then traveled by George Washington) but whether it was so used when owned by either of the Rice boys I do not know.

There are a few items of interest about William (Jr.) and the times which appear in the final account of his executors in Book of Accounts R. B. No. 2, pages 34-36. The executors charge themselves "also with the sale of the real estate agreeable to the will of the testator and of an act of Assembly passed at November Session, 1805, explanitory of the will, to Henry Creager, 1,500 pounds." "Paid to John B. Colvin for inserting advertisements in his paper and printing hand bills respecting sale of lands, etc., 1 pound, 6 shillings, 3 pence." This paper was the Republican Advocate, established in 1803 and suspended in 1811, and published in Frederick Maryland. "Paid John Buckias for crying sale of land, 1 pound, 10 shillings." "Paid Roger Nelson for writing petition to General Assembly for sale of real estate, 15 shillings." The sale was held March 28, 1806. I have not attempted to analyze William's will for any ambiguities, but obviously its meaning was so uncertain that his executors and their counsel felt that an act of the General Assembly of Maryland was necessary to clarify it and to protect themselves in the sale. While William died in 1800, the sale was not held until six years later, doubtless due to delay in interpretation of the will. This accounts for the delay in paying legacies, especially the one to Caleb Hedges, Jr., who was certainly 18 years of age before 1811, when he was finally paid his legacy of $60. Remembering that William's daughter, Mary, was married to one George Colvin, and that The Republican Advocate suspended publication in 1811, it occurs to me that George Colvin may have been the son of John B., and that they gave up the newspaper to join the westward march.

In the Poll of Presidential Election in 1796, William is listed as a Democrat-Republican.

Perry G. Rice, my great-grandfather, was the third son of old William. His original name was Peregrine--which, if any proof is needed--is in itself high evidence that we are of English origin, for the name Peregrine is as English as Yorkshire pudding. When I first saw Peregrine listed as a son of old William, I could not convince myself that this was the man who later became Perry G. Rice, and was my ancestor. But when I read carefully the deeds of partition of "Neighbours Alarmed" recorded in Liber W. R. No. 9, pages 560 ff, between James, William and Peregrine Rice, "sons and heirs of William Rice," I found the following spellings of the name of Peregrine: on page 560 it is spelled Pery green; many times on page 561 it is spelled Pery green (in both cases with a space between the y and the g.) On page 562, the name is spelled Peregrine and also Perry green. On pages 563 and 564 it is spelled Perry green (small g) many times. All this is definite proof that the names were being used interchangeably, and that Perry G. Rice, Sr., is the son and heir of William Rice of Frederick County. Also in the executors' final account of William Rice's estate, dated January 16, 1796, in Account Book G. M. No. 1, pages 538-540, it is shown that Perry Rice received 3 L, 4 sh. 11 p.

Peregrine Rice, who hereafter will be known as Perry G. Rice, Sr., died January 30, 1841, and is buried in the Methodist Church Yard in Jefferson, Maryland. His tombstone says he died "in the 74th year of his age," and since it is not clear to me whether that means he was 73 approaching 74, or 74 approaching 75, he was born, therefore, either in 1767 or 1768. By a license issued August 20, 1794, Perry married Patty Duttero (Dutrow), daughter of George Baltus Dutrow, as recorded in the Marriage Records of Frederick County, Maryland. Patty (also called Pady in her father's will) was apparently actually Martha Dutrow, for that is the name cut in her tombstone which stands beside that of Perry in the Methodist Grave Yard in Jefferson and is the name she used in joining with Perry in deeds. She died April 5, 1864, "in the 88th year of her age." By the same reasoning I apply to Perry, she was therefore born either in 1776 or 1777.

The inscription on Perry's tombstone, which is rapidly being weathered out to a point that it will some day be undecipherable, and which I record here because of that fact, reads as follows: "Kind angels watch this sleeping dust Till Jesus comes to raise the just, Then may (he?) wake with sweet surprise And in his Savior's image rise." There is one simple one-line inscription on Martha Rices stone as follows: "O, such is the work of God."

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Perry Rice's will is recorded in Liber G. M. E. No. 2, page 597, one of the Will Records of Frederick County, Maryland. It was witnessed by Joseph Darner, John Darner, Peter Boyer and Daniel S. Biser. He named three of his sons as executors: Perry G. Rice, Jr., George B. Rice, and Levin Rice. He had thirteen children, eleven of whom are named in his will: William, Benjamin F., John C., Rebecca, Ann (or Anna), Elizabeth, Perry G., Jr., George Baltus, Martha, Levin, Mary A. In the distribution of his estate by his executors, as shown in Liber T. S., No. 1, page 171, two groups of three children each, received a one-third part of a one-thirteenth part of Perry's estate. The grouping is as follows: (a) Edward F. Rice, Reuben G. F. Rice, James M. Rice; (b) Perry A. Rice, Sarah A. Rice, Mary A. C. Rice. I have every reason to believe that group (a) were the children of James Rice, a son of Perry, Sr., and group (b) were children of Thomas, another son of Perry. Both these sons died in relatively young manhood. I believe, moreover, that the rough headstone I found beside the ice house at Alpha Moser's place, as previously mentioned, is that of James, the father of the three children listed in group (a). I have not found his will in the records, but I have found that of Thomas, and Thomas' will was probated January 8, 1827.

See Liber H. S. No. 3, page 518 in the Orphans' Court. By a license issued April 1, 1820, Thomas Rice (and I think it was this one) married Elizabeth Willyard. In the will, he refers to his wife, Elizabeth, but to no children. However, since he died in 1827, the eldest would have been but about six years old, and perhaps he did not mention them for that reason.

While I am on the subject of these two groups of children, I should note what little I know of them:

Reuben and James M. moved to the vicinity of New Market, Maryland, and are buried in the Methodist Graveyard there. James M. married Margaret Swomley by a license issued November 1, 1842. According to their gravestones, James M. Rice was born January 20, 1820, and died January 14, 1908. His wife, Margaret, was born March 28, 1825, and died November 21, 1899. Reuben was born February 25, 1822, and died February 26, 1902. Also buried in the New Market graveyard is an Elizabeth Rice who, according to her tombstone, died May 16, 1876, aged 76 years, 6 months and 15 days, making her birth date November 1, 1799. I feel certain that this Elizabeth was the widow of James, son of Perry G. Rice, Sr., and hence the mother of Reuben, James M. and Edward F. (group "a" above) for James married Elizabeth (sometimes found Eliza) Titlow by a license issued December 11, 1817. This could be otherwise only if the Elizabeth who married Thomas April 1, 1820, did so after the birth of her first child (who would have been James M.) on January 20, 1820.

I might add here a brief note concerning Edward, brother of Reuben and James M. It is said that Edward moved up Catoctin Creek from the old homestead and presumably had a mill on that creek somewhere in the vicinity of Middletown.

Perry G. Rice, Sr., owned considerable land and was apparently a man of some means. In the "Portrait and Biographical History of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland," it is stated that among his enterprises was that of distiller. In the Poll of the 1796 Presidential Election he is listed as a Federalist.

My information about some of Perry G. Rice's children is quite limited, but I set it down for whatever it may be worth. William, listed first in Perry's will, and therefore presumably the oldest child, married Mary House by a license issued January 1, 1821, and that is all I know about him.

Benjamin F. married Rebecca Ann Catherine House by a license dated December 10, 1831, and moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, before 1842, and presumably died there.

John C. married Wilhelmina James by a license issued November 15, 1827, and he, too, moved to Indianapolis before 1842. He died in Marion County, Indiana, in 1842 or 1843.

Rebecca married Mareen T. Lamar by a license issued January 18, 1815, and that is the extent of my knowledge of her.

Ann or Anna was born July 8, 1800, and by a license that was issued September 4, 1817, she married George E. House and bore him five children. House died April 22, 1825. In 1831, Anna married Samuel Cecil and moved near Hyattstown, Maryland. I have not traced her further.

Elizabeth was born January 3, 1802, died June 21, 1891, and is buried in the Methodist Church Yard in Jefferson. She married Elisha Rhoades by a

license dated September 1, 1819. Rhoades was dead before 1841, because Perry G., Sr., in his will speaks of "if my daughter, Elizabeth Rhoades, shall marry again..." She had children by Rhoades, but I do not know how many or any of their names.

Perry G., Jr., by a license dated June 5, 1827, married Louisa Lamar. In 1843 he administered the estate of his brother, John C. Rice. Perry, Jr., died about 1875, for letters of administration on his estate were issued May 11, 1875 to John T. Heffner.

Since George Baltus Rice was my grandfather, and I know something more of his line than the other, I discuss him last, although he is listed next in order after Elizabeth in his father's will.

Martha was born February 11, 1807, and by a license dated May 3, 1823, she married Peter Willyard. I do not know when Willyard died, but by a license issued September 18, 1827, she married Isaac Renn. Martha had at least one child by Willyard, named Reuben D. Willyard, who, according to his tombstone "died in his 13th year." She had at least three children by Renn, as follows: Sarah Ellen who died June 14, 1859, aged 20 years, 11 months, 8 days; Lucretia, born May 5, 1836, and died June 26, 1839; and an "infant son," who died March 25, 1845. Martha herself died March 13, 1845, doubtless in childbirth of her "infant son." Martha and all her children listed above are buried in Mt. Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery near Feagaville, Maryland.

Levin Rice was born March 11, 1809, and died May 28, 1896. By a license dated October 28, 1834, he married Ann Rebecca Thomas, who was born March 15, 1817, and died September 22, 1872. These dates are from their tombstones in the Methodist Church Cemetery, Jefferson, Maryland. They were the parents of a number of children, and quite a number of their descendants still live in and around Jefferson, Maryland. I have not attempted to follow this line further, however.

Mary was born July 9, 1817, and died December 5, 1855. By a license dated September 21, 1832, she married Perry G. Thomas, and both she and her husband are buried in the Methodist Cemetery in Jefferson, Maryland.

My grandfather, George Baltus Rice, was born September 29, 1804, and died June 27, 1859. On April 7, 1831, he married Catherine Ann Lisle House, daughter of Stephen House and Mary Grove. She was born September 18, 1811, and died May 30, 1903. They are buried in the Methodist Church Cemetery in Jefferson, Maryland. They had fourteen children, whose names I list below, together with whatever information I have about them.

DESCENDANTS FROM GEORGE BALTUS RICE AND CATHERINE ANN LISLE HOUSE RICE:

EDWARD SMITH RICE, born July 17, 1832; died February 8, 1907. Married September 22, 1856, to Frances A. Rice. Frances A. Rice was born January 10, 1837 and died July 7, 1900. Both are buried in the Methodist Graveyard, Jefferson, Maryland. They had the following children: Virginia; William. Neither lived to marriageable age.

MARY JANE ELIZABETH RICE, born November 19, 1833; died December 25, 1899. Married February 16, 1869 to Francis T. Blessing. They had one daughter, Nettie Blessing who married Emory Arnold and, at last report, lived near Lucketts, Virginia.

THOMAS McGEE RICE, born March 21, 1836; died November 13, 1837.

CATHERINE ANN VIRGINIA RICE, born September 26, 1837; died April 9, 1896. Married May 12, 1857, to Henry M. Slagle. Both are buried in McKendree Methodist Church Graveyard, near Cooksville, Maryland. They had the following children:

Charles F., died in infancy (Both infants are buried in Methodist
Nettie M., died in infancy Cemetery at Jefferson, Maryland.)
Minnie, married ? Brandenburg; two children--Larue, Henry
George
Arthur, married ? ; two children--Kenneth, Helen
Martin
Clara
Pearl
Fulton
Cora, married Archie Hartsock; two children--Pauline, Guy. Pauline married Norman Mullinix and has three children.

MARTHA ELLEN DUTROW RICE, born March 21, 1839; died ? . Married December 19, 1867, to William E. Easterday. Both are buried in the Methodist Graveyard in Jefferson, Maryland. They had two children: Claude (never married) and Charles W., who lived many years in Washington, D. C., and died there in 1958.

GEORGE LEONARD HOUSE RICE, born April 2, 1841; died July 5, 1913. Never married. Said to have been a wholesale grocer in Indianapolis, Indiana.

JOAN STEPHEN HOUSE RICE, born January 25, 1843; died May 15, 1914. Never married. Buried in Methodist Graveyard, Jefferson, Maryland.

MILTON GROVE RICE, born November 11, 1844; died March 23, 1926. Married, September 12, 1893, to Maria Elizabeth Culler, who was born January 15, 1853, and died April 9, 1914. Both are buried in the Lutheran Graveyard in Jefferson, Maryland. They had one son, Millard Milburn Rice, born September 19, 1894.

For the benefit of my own descendants, I carry this line down to the present. On September 17, 1919, Millard Milburn Rice married, in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Mabel D. Long of that city. They have one son, Robert Culler Rice, born December 4, 1920, in Kansas City, Missouri. On November 2, 1946, Robert Culler Rice married, in Romney, West Virginia, Elizabeth (Betty) Stump of that city. They have two children--William Hargett Rice, born September 4, 1947, and Katherine Nan Rice, born January 9, 1951.

REVEREND MARTIN FRANCIS BOGGS RICE, born May 24, 1846; died January 17, 1913. Married March 1, 1877, to Anna Langdon Scidenstricker who wa. born _____ and died _____. They had the following children:

Edith (deceased)
Helen
Leroy
Mabel
Marie
Ethel
Harold
Francis (deceased)

PERRY HOLLAND RICE, born February 14, 1848; died _____. Moved to Indianapolis, Indiana. Marriage status unknown.

LEVIN FULTON BROOKS RICE, born January 28, 1850; died December 19, 1912.

Married December 6, 1883, to Sallie Shafer. Both are buried in the Methodist Graveyard in Jefferson, Maryland. They had the following children:

Blanche (deceased) unmarried
Millard, married Ruth Darner; two children--Millard and Ruth
Walter
Helen, married Eugene Hemp; one child, Robert.

OLIN WARING RICE, born June 9, 1851; died February 27, 1933. Married February 9, 1876, to Emma E. Rice, who was born _____ and died _____. Both are buried in the Methodist Graveyard in Jefferson, Maryland. They had the following children:

Ira C.
Flora, Married Newton Keller; one daughter, Belva
Ralph
George, unmarried
Edward S., married Mazie Brubaker; two children--E. Bryan and Gilson
Louis V., married Hannah Corum Nellinger
Nellie, married Charles Virtz; three children.

Ira married Emma Kate Crum; six children as follows:
Raymond, married A. Lillian Wenner; five children
Olin, married Margie Young; two children
Evelyn, married Chester Brown; two children
Calvin, married Frances E. Summers; one son
H. Robert, married Catherine Flook Shepley; one son
Dorothy L., married Joseph B. Long.

AMERICA MINERVA JEANNETTE RICE, born December 3, 1853; died August 27, 1938. Married September 2, 1891, to Walter R. Linthicum. No children. She is buried in the Methodist Graveyard, Jefferson, Maryland.

HIRAM FILMORE RICE, born January 15, 1856; died March 30, 1933. Never married.

Now that I have set down what I know about William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland, at the dual risk of making myself appear more or less ridiculous in the eyes of some later researcher who may know while I surmise, and of doing the old man an injustice, I am going to attempt very briefly to characterize great-great-grandfather William.

I think he must have been about five feet ten inches tall, broad of chest, a little thick about the middle, sandy-haired, ruddy-faced, and perhaps blue-eyed. Many of these characteristics show up in his descendants, and particularly in one branch where there was intermarriage of Rice first cousins--which might tend to emphasize purely Rice characteristics. He must have been a man of some standing in his community, because he was considered officer material when war came. Possibly he had had some prior military experience, either in Indian fighting or otherwise. He must also have been liked and respected by the Germans among whom he probably lived in Monocacy Manor, Dulany's Lot Vicinity, for he was made an officer of the German battalion--a very unusual thing for an Englishman, as most of the Battalion officers were Germans.

I have previously noted that William Rice bid on Lot No. 5 of Dulaney's Lot, and assumed that possibly he had been farming this tract as a tenant of Dulaney. Whether this is correct or not, he definitely became a farmer in 1783. I think, therefore, he was rather obviously a farmer by occupation. While his will indicates excellent planning of his modest estate, the number

of unsecured and unpaid notes and accounts in the estate inventory indicates that he may have been something of a "soft touch" among his neighbors. Incidentally, most of his debtors were Englishmen, as the names Hunter, Julian, Powell, Sheahan, and Ander indicate. I have been able to learn very little about these debtors, for apparently none of them were land owners. Father William, therefore, seems to have been willing to help a man out on the basis of friendship or character rather than security.

Assuming that twenty-five is an average age at which young men married, William Rice was born about 1732 and married about 1757. His eldest son, James, apparently his first child, was therefore born about 1758 and, as we know, was first married in 1783. On this basis, William Rice was fifty-six at his death. Since many of his descendants lived much longer than that, it is quite possible his health may have been weakened by his war service.

He was obviously a tolerant man. Until at least 1781, he had been busy for five years fighting the hired Hessians of George III. Among these Hessians according to Scharf was a Dr. John Borgan, who elected to remain here after the war and practice medicine in Frederick. William Rice was attended in his last illness by this former enemy, for in the final account of his estate is an item of "2-L 13s -6, paid to Dr. Bogen" for medical services.

PART II

SOME HISTORICAL NOTES ON JEFFERSON, MARYLAND

By Millard Milburn Rice

Because William Rice, of Frederick County, Maryland, lived longest and died on land near what is now the Town of Jefferson, and many of his descendants still live in and near Jefferson, it occurs to me that I should add to what I have set down about William Rice the limited knowledge I have of the early history of Jefferson. It may be of interest, and it may also contain some information not generally known.

Apparently there were no houses built in what is now Jefferson before 1774, for in that year a town was laid out there and called New Town. I find nothing in the records to indicate that any buildings were standing on the lots at the time they were laid off. So far as I am able to learn, this was the first platted town in what is now Frederick County, after Frederick City and Middletown. (There is no recorded early plat of Middletown, but beginning March 3, 1767, George Michael Jesserong began selling numbered lots in Middletown, subject to ground rents payable to himself and his heirs, and it seems apparent, therefore, that he laid out a town there early in 1767. The first such sale is recorded in Liber K, Folio 956, of Frederick County Land Records.)

In this connection, and primarily in order to record material I have from time to time found in the Land Records, it may be of interest to list the dates of platting of certain towns--two of which, of course, are now in Washington County. The following shows the date of the first lot sale in the several towns, by whom sold, and the Land Record reference to each.

1764--Sharpsburg--Joseph Chapline--Liber J-109
1767--Middletown--Geo. Michael Jesserong--Liber K-956,981, etc.
1768--Funkstown (Jerusalemtown)--Jacob Funk--Liber L-583
1774--Jefferson (New Town)--Leonard Smith for Mrs. Eleanor Medley
1779--Creagerstown--John Creager--W.R. 2-360
1782--Libertytown--John Young--WR-6-381
1785--Emmitsburg--Samuel Emmitt--WR-6-82-83
1786--Woodsboro (Woodsberry Town)--Joseph Wood--WR-6-313
1787--Brunswick (Berlin)--Leonard Smith--WR-7-535
1793--New Market--Nicholas Hale--WR-11-591
1815--Lewistown--Daniel Fundenburg--JS-1-363

1784--Point of Rocks (Trammelstown)--Will Records GM-2-53

This reference is to the will of John Trammel directing his executors to lay out a town of 400 lots. I have found no record of lot sales. Scharf states that the town was located a mile from present-day Point of Rocks, and burned down. I have made no effort to verify this.

Dr. Grace L. Tracey, of Hamostead, Maryland, who has done extensive research into the early land history of Frederick County, tells me that in some early records she came across a reference to a road supervisor, one Flayl Payne, being named by the Prince George's County Court in 1738, for the road running from the general vicinity of Jefferson to the mouth of the Monocacy. This indicates that there was traffic--and undoubtedly, therefore, settlers--through the section years before New Town was platted.

Moreover, I think it is rather obvious that New Town was laid out on a road already running perhaps from Frederick to Harpers Ferry or to Crampton's Gap, because otherwise it would certainly have been platted with the street parallel to the northern boundary of the tract on which it was located. The northern boundary of that tract runs N°5E, whereas the street runs approximately N80E.

New Town was laid out by Leonard Smith for Mrs. Eleanor Medley, a widow, who may have come originally from St. Mary's County, though Medley Election District in Montgomery County, then part of Frederick County, is probably named for her husband's family and she may also have been from that section. By a deed dated November 15, 1774, Mrs. Medley purchased from Melcor Tabler 98 acres of a tract called "Low Land", "beginning near the head of a branch of Kittocton Creek called Prick Run....", and 3 acres of "Children's Chance". (Liber BD-1-165). The farm situated just south of, and adjoining Jefferson, and now (1960) owned by Herschel Boyer, is comprised principally of the remnants of this tract. Tabler had bought this land, Aug. 22, 1764, from Thomas Ray (Liber J-723) and in Survey Record T.H.O.-2-299-300, under date of Dec. 21, 1801, we find reference to this land having been granted on June 20, 1740, to Daniel Johnson Low for 100 acres--hence the name "Low Land". (In Liber BD-2-189, is recorded under date of Nov. 13, 1779, a deed from Leonard Smith, Bennett Neale and Elizabeth Sprigg Neale, his wife, to Bernard Hershperger, which traces the chain of title of "Low Land" from Low to Medley.)

New Town was laid out on "Low Land". Unfortunately, Smith never took the trouble to file his plat of New Town, but I am able to state with certainty that Lot No. 1 was at the N/E corner of the present main street of Jefferson and the road leading from Jefferson to Middletown. Present (1960) ownership of this lot, now known as Lot No. 12 on the Plat of Jefferson, is by William T. Summers. There were in all 40 lots laid out--20 on each side of Main Street. Beginning at No. 1, the numbers ran eastward along the north side of the street to a point opposite the western edge of the present Lander Road. Lot No. 21, then, was located on the south side of Main Street adjoining the Lander Road on the west, and is now known as Lot No. 31 on the Plat of Jefferson. (This road was long known as the Potomac Road or the Road to Duckett's Ferry, and I think it is unfortunate that it is no longer known as the Potomac Road). Numbering of the lots continued westward from No. 21 along the south side of Main Street to a point opposite the eastern edge of the old Middletown Road and this was the western boundary of Lot. No. 40. Hence, an extension southward across Main Street of the line forming the east side of the Middletown Road was the western boundary of New Town. This was not, however, the western boundary of "Low Land". That was the western edge of the old Middletown Road, which would indicate that some time between 1740 when "Low Land" was granted to Daniel Low, and 1774, when New Town was laid out, the road to Middletown was cut through on the western edge of "Low Land".

By reference to a survey of Lot. No. 40 in New Town, recorded in Survey Book T.H.C.-1-163, it is shown that this lot was conveyed June 30, 1787, by John Smith, son of Leonard Smith, to Henry Filling, and in the deed of Smith to Filling the width of the main street of New Town is stated to be 50 feet. The lots were sold for 5 pounds each, and were subject to a ground rent of 6 pence per year, payable to Mrs. Medley's heirs as directed in her will. In an article on Jefferson, published in the semi-weekly edition of the Frederick "News" of September 5, 1922, it is stated that ground rents were paid on Jefferson lots until 1824. I do not know the authority for this statement and therefore I can neither confirm nor deny it, but I accept it with reservations, particularly in view of some known inaccuracies in the "News" story.

Mrs. Medley died late in 1774, for her will is dated Dec. 22, 1774, and was probated Jan. 5, 1775. It is recorded twice in the Will Records of Frederick County, once in Liber A-1-527, and again in Liber G...-1-47. In it she appointed Smith as her executor and directed that "Low Land" and "Children's Chance" be sold, "All but what is laid off for a town." Endorsed on the back of the will is a direction to her executor to "give deeds for all the lots in New Town which I have not given deeds for". Obviously, therefore, some lots were sold in New Town in 1774, but I find no evidence of any deeds signed by Mrs. Medley.

Following is a list of the first 22 lots sold in New Town. All deeds were by Leonard Smith, Executor of Eleanor Medley, and nearly all were dated Jan. 16, 1775. All lots were either described as being 82 feet front, or that dimension can be calculated from adjoining lot descriptions. Depth was 264 feet. Except as noted, courses are given as N85E and S5E. Listed here in order are Lot numbers, Land Record references, Grantee, and, where shown, Grantee's occupation.

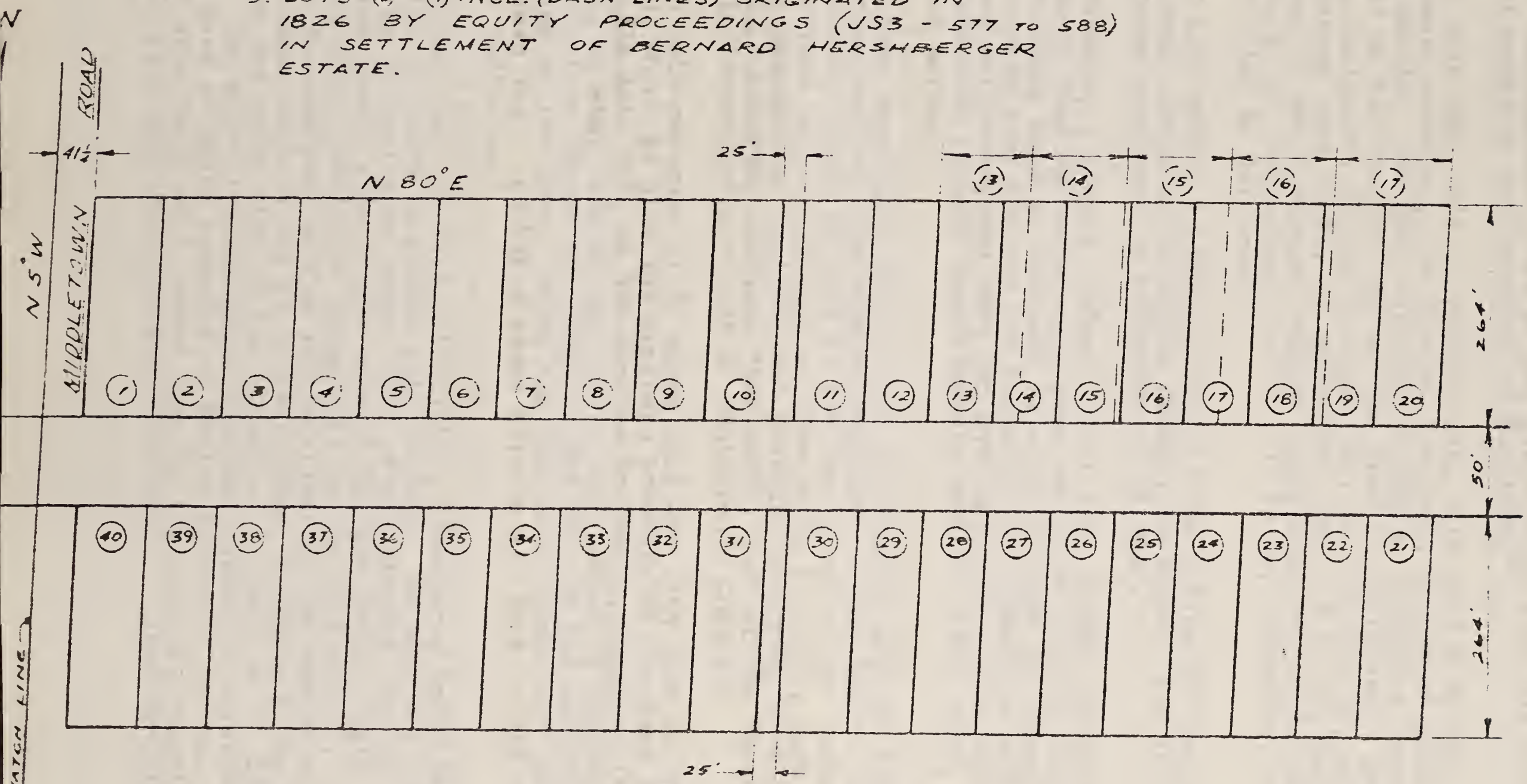
No. 1. WR-1-376 (3/16/1779) Charles Neale (son of Bennett Neale, deceased, of St. Mary's County)
No. 2. BD-1-130 Abraham Leakins, farmer
No. 3. BD-1-94 Francis Hoofman, farmer
No. 4. BD-1-138 Joseph Leakins, farmer
No. 5. BD-1-135 Michael Walker, farmer
No. 6. BD-1-140 Michael Tabler, farmer
No. 7. BD-1-126 Andrew Kessler, shoemaker
No. 8. BD-1-122 Heronemous Hildebrand, farmer
No. 9. WR-27-379 Bennett Heard, farmer
No. 10. BD-1-281 Thomas Taylor, farmer
No. 17. BD-1-133 Bennett Heard, farrer
No. 30. BD-1-221 Conrad Reeker, blacksmith
No. 31. BD-1-118 John Smith of L., wheelwright
No. 32. WR-1-375 Francis Smith, son of Leonard
No. 33. BD-1-94 Francis Hoofman, farmer
No. 34. BD-1-120 Gabriel Thomas, farrer
No. 35. BD-1-140 Melcor Tabler, farmer
No. 36. BD-1-126 Felty Thomas, farmer (for some reason the courses of this lot are given as N82E, N5W)
No. 37. BD-1-107 George Ransburgh, farmer
No. 38. BD-1-109 George Ransburgh, farmer
No. 39. BD-1-130 Abraham Leakins, farmer
No. 40. BD-1-118 John Smith of L., wheelwright

With the exception of Lots No. 17 and 30, all these lots lay west of the center alleys, indicating that the early life of the town centered in the western half.

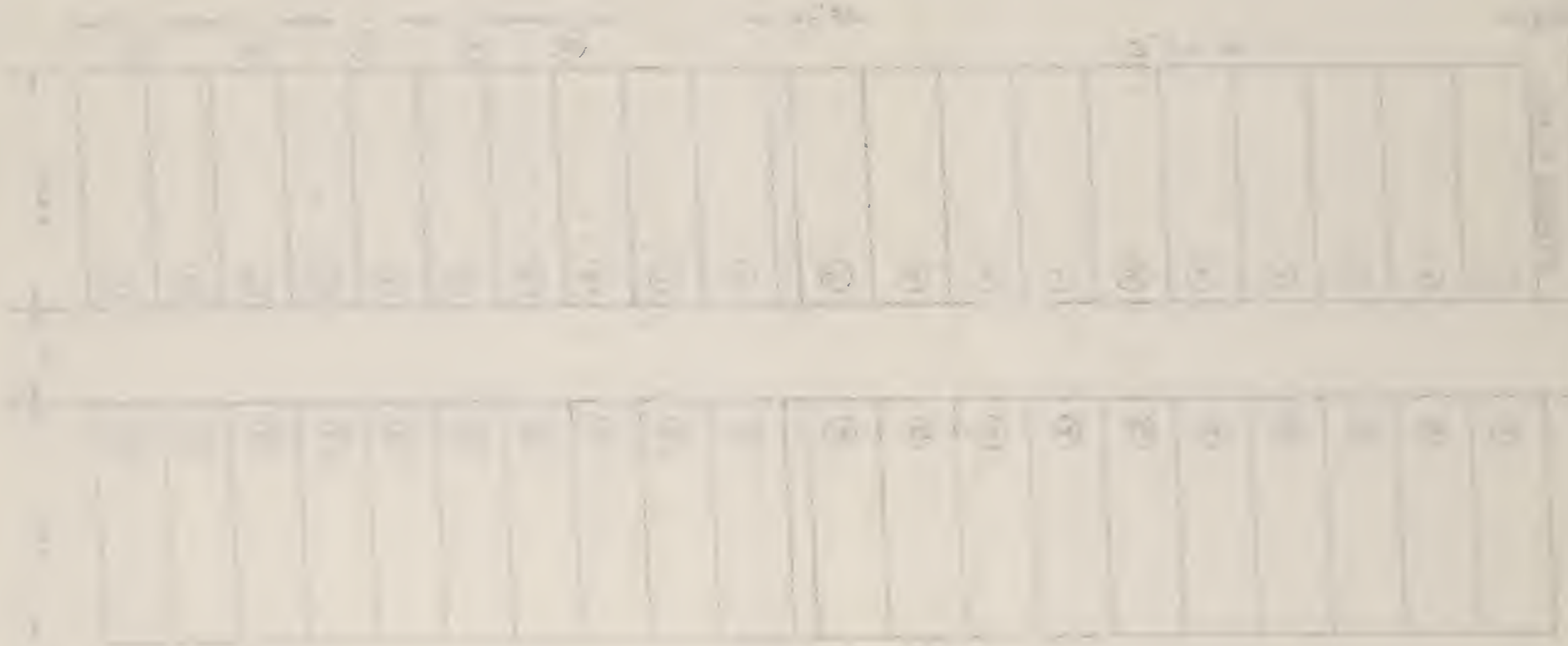
To a considerable extent, the story of the early settlement of Western Maryland is that of Englishmen first acquiring land by grant or purchase and reselling it to the later settlers, mostly Germans, who were coming into the territory. This is strikingly seen in the case of New Town. Mrs. Medley, Leonard Smith, and the Neales were obviously English. Obedient to the terms of Mrs. Medley's will, Smith and the Neales, by the deed referred to above (BD-2-189) on November 13, 1775, sold "Low Land" and "Children's Chance" and 18 lots in New Town to Bernard Hershperger, a German. The deed is most interesting. It conveys to Hershperger 98 acres of Low Land and 3 acres of Children's Chance "(except 22....lots....in....New Town situate on part of said land, to wit: Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive; No. 17, and Nos. 30 to 40 inclusive)" It recites further with respect to Hershperger that he is "yielding and paying for 18 lots yearly and every year on the 1st day of November.....6 pence current money for each of the lots, to wit: Nos. 11 to 16 inclusive and Nos. 18 to 29 inclusive, unto Elizabeth Sprigg Neale, wife of Bennett Neale, and after her decise....unto ye children of Elizabeth Sprigg Neale to be equally divided among her heirs." This was ground

NOTES:

1. LOTS (1) - (11) INCL. & (38) - (43) INCL. 82'-0" FRONT.
2. LOTS (12) - (37) INCL. 75'-9" FRONT.
3. LOTS (13) - (17) INCL. (DASH LINES) ORIGINATED IN 1826 BY EQUITY PROCEEDINGS (JS3 - 577 to 588) IN SETTLEMENT OF BERNARD HERSHBERGER ESTATE.



RECONSTRUCTED PLAT OF NEW TOWN AS LAID OUT IN 1774
BY LEONARD SMITH FOR MRS. ELEANOR MEDLEY
(RECONSTRUCTION BY MILLARD M. RICE, 1960)



rent. The purchase price of the whole tract was "195 pounds current money of the Province of Maryland."

I have been able to reconstruct, with what I believe is reasonable accuracy, the Plat of New Town, a copy of which is bound herein. The lots referred to above, therefore, were as follows on the present plat of the Town of Jefferson. Nos. 11 to 16, inclusive, in New Town are Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and the western part of 28, in Jefferson. Nos. 18 to 20, inclusive, are Nos. 30 and the major eastern portion of No. 29 in Jefferson. Nos. 21 to 29, inclusive, are Nos. 31 to 39, inclusive, on the present plat of Jefferson.

I also expect to file my plat in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Frederick County, Maryland. The following paragraphs are based on reference to my plat.

Perhaps, I should preface all of what follows by saying that early land surveying--and some not so early, for that matter--being what it was--and is--I have found it impossible to reconcile many courses and distances in connection with New Town and Jefferson, and that for the same reason I am sure my reconstruction is only approximately correct. (see, also, Appendix hereto.)

I have previously stated that the western edge of the Middletown Road was the western boundary of "Low Land". There are numerous proofs of this in the land records, but perhaps the most obvious is the Resurvey on "The Title is Good", made for Bernard Hershperger in 1798, and recorded in Survey Book THO-2-392. This resurvey embraced "Low Land", part of the "Resurvey on Wells Invention" and part of "Children's Chance".

In this resurvey it is shown that the 17th line of The Title is Good, which is also the northern boundary of New Town as originally laid out, is 97½ perches in length, measured from the eastern, or 4th, line of Low Land. That leaves 2½ perches, or 41¼ feet, from the western edge of New Town to the western, or 2nd, line of Low Land. Hence 41¼ feet was allowed for the Middletown Road. (Johnson shows this as 41½ feet on his 1832 plat of Jefferson.)

On the basis of this calculation, therefore, Smith had 1,608 ft. 9 inches to divide into 20 lots. He made all the lots from 1 to 10 inclusive (north side of the street), and 31 to 40 inclusive (south side of the street) 82 feet front. (All original (1775) deeds for these lots recite this width). This brought him eastward as far as the alleys in the center of the town. These he laid out as 25 feet wide. (Johnson shows the alley on the north side of the street as 13 feet on his 1832 plat). The alley leading south from the street is referred to in the deed of Smith executor of Medley conveying Lot No. 31 to his son John Smith of L, dated Jan. 6, 1775, and is described as being 25 feet wide "for the use of ye town". Liber BD-1-118.

Likewise, the deed of Smith, Executor, to Conrad Reeker, blacksmith, for Lot No. 30 on the east side of this alley, refers to the 25 foot alley. BD-1-221. It also lists the frontage of No. 30 as 82 ft. Now, deducting 41¼ feet, 820 feet (for 10 lots 82 ft. front) and 25 ft. for the alley, from 1650 feet--the width of Low Land--left Smith 763 ft. 9 in. for his 10 lots east of the alley on the south side of the street. But we know that one of the lots, No. 30, east of the alley was 82 feet wide, hence he then had 681 ft. 9. in. for the remaining 9 lots, which, evenly divided, would give each of the nine a frontage of 75 ft. 9 in.

For all the errors Smith made in his survey, I'm quite sure he was no ignoramus. Obviously, therefore, the thing to do was to give the remaining 9 lots 75 ft. 9 in. frontage and his plat would be complete. I strongly suspect that is what he did, and I have reconstructed his plat on that assumption. This assumption is borne out in part, at least, by a deed recorded June 9, 1828 in Liber JS-29-589. This is a deed of George Ramsburg, Trustee of Henry Hershberger (who had become incompetent) to Sebastian Ramsburg, conveying Lots 21 and 22, wherein it is stated that "each of said lots contain (ing) 74 ft. 8 in. front on the Main Street....." However, none of the lots from 21 to 29, inclusive, were sold or transferred until more than 20 years after 1775, and doubtless in that time whatever landmarks Smith erected in identifying lot boundaries had been pretty well obliterated.

Two facts point to the possibility that there may have been one or more log houses built on some of these lots. One of these, and the most obvious, are the old log back parts of houses now standing on some of these lots--notably Nos. 21 and 22 (31 and 32 in Jefferson). (The log parts of the houses now on those two lots would seem, by their very age and type of construction, to antedate 1828.) The other is the sale by Bernard Hershperger, Jan. 18, 1798, of Lot No. 28 to Jacob Karn for 36 pounds--a price which seems to indicate purchase of something more than a vacant lot which 23 years previously had sold for 5 pounds.

On June 26, 1798, Bernard Hershperger transferred, for a nominal consideration, Lots 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 to his five daughters, and No. 29 to his son Henry. The five lots went respectively to Eve, Mary (May), Elizabeth (Young), Dorothy (Kemp) and Barbary (Kemp). No. 24 would be approximately No. 34 in Jefferson, and on it is one of the log back rooms such as previously mentioned. Likewise, No. 27 would be approximately No. 37 in Jefferson, and there is log construction on this property also. These log buildings could have been--and probably were--built by the Hershperger daughters and their husbands, for 1798 was still a time of log construction.

It seems to me quite possible that the Hershperger daughters and their successor owners--remembering, also, the possible obliteration of original lot markers--may not have been too careful of their boundary lines. Hence, fences, as erected, probably followed more or less arbitrary property boundaries

rather than the exact courses and distances originally platted by Smith. All of which may well account for the variation in lot frontages as they apparently existed when Jefferson was platted in 1832.

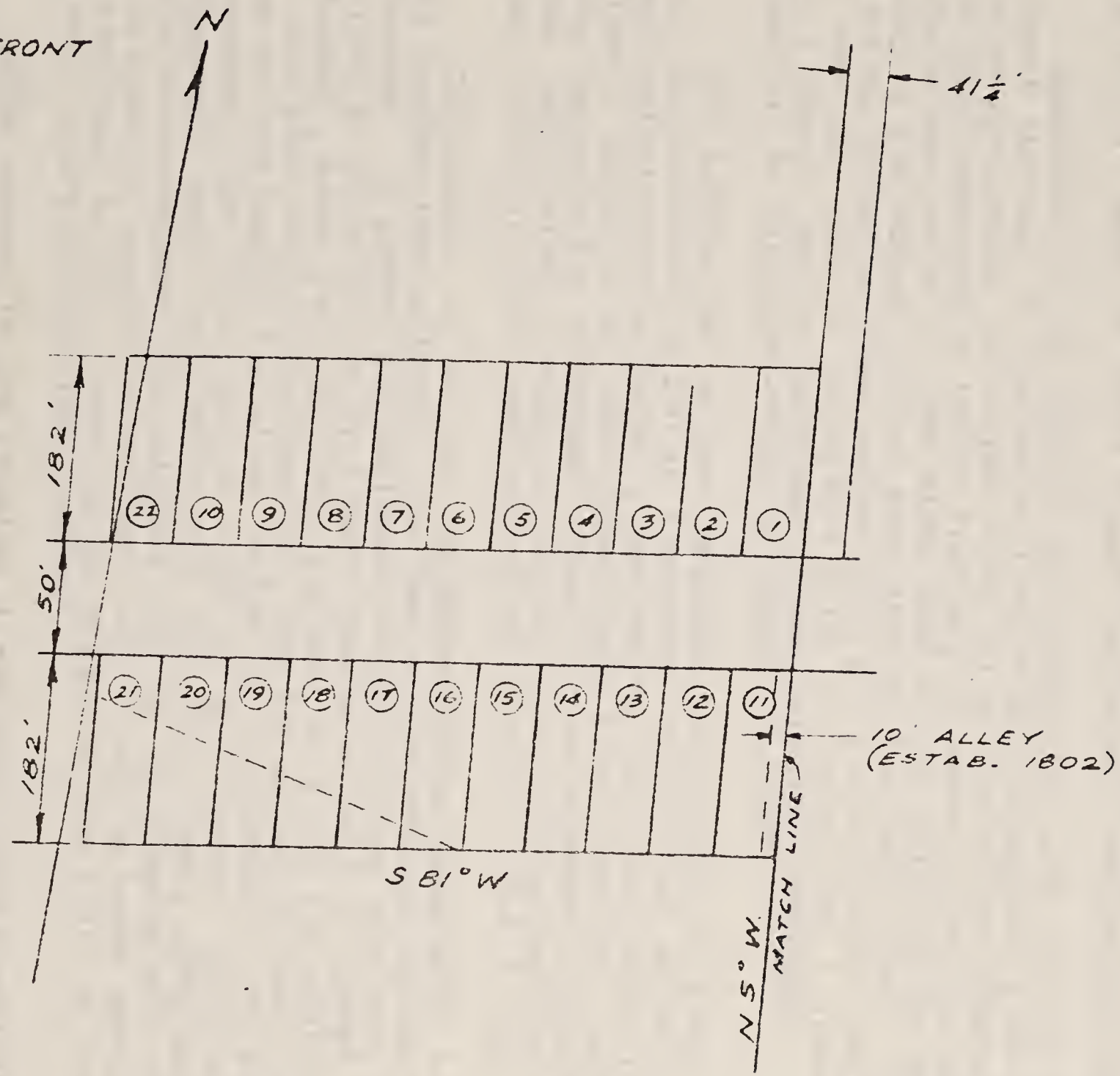
Before I discuss the north side of the street east of the central alley, I should point out that the deeds for all the lots sold before Bernard Hershperger bought the remainder--and many of the later deeds as well--are described as having courses running N85E and S5E. It is interesting to speculate as to why Smith thought he was running a course N85E, which would have been parallel to the northern boundary of Low Land. He was, I am convinced, laying out his town on an existing road which, when the town was replatted in 1832 was said to run N80E. (incidentally, without running that course today on a true azimuth it would be difficult to say what its true course actually is. Various deed references, surveys, re-surveys, and recorded agreements, give variations from N79E to N82E). Smith's lot boundaries, coursing S5E, appear to have been pretty nearly on the azimuth.

As noted above, the alley running northward from Main Street is shown on the plat of Jefferson as being 13 ft. wide. It was, however, definitely laid out 25 ft. wide, for Smith's deed to Thomas Taylor, March 28, 1775, for Lot No. 10, (BD-1-281) refers to it as adjoining a 25-foot alley "For the public use of said Town." I think there is no doubt that at some time one or both adjoining lots encroached on the alley.

Actually, I strongly suspect that the major encroachment was by the property east of the alley, as the following rather definitely seems to indicate. On Aug. 8, 1792, Bernard Hershperger transferred Lots 11 and 12 to his son Henry (WR-11-3.) There is an old log back building on No. 11, flush with the present eastern edge of the alley, which was doubtless built by Henry shortly after he acquired the lots. Perhaps he felt that since his father owned such a substantial part of the town, he could build just about wherever he pleased, regardless of platted boundaries. Thirty-six years later, on August 1, 1828, George Ramsburg, as trustee of Henry Hershperger, deeded these two lots to Henry Culler, describing each as having 80 feet frontage. Yet just four years later, on the 1832 plat of Jefferson, they are shown with 87½ feet frontage. The difference is therefore 11 feet, which added to the 13 feet shown as the alley width, gives 24 feet, just 1 foot less than its original width.

But the greatest violence to Smith's original plat was done to the 8 lots between the eastern boundary of Lot 12 and the eastern end of town. By his will, Bernard Hershperger left these 8 lots to his five daughters or their heirs, to be divided equally between them. The Frederick County Court, sitting in Equity, (Equity Record JS3-577 to 588) on Aug. 2, 1824, appointed five commissioners to make this division. The commissioners were: Henry Culler, Patrick McGill, Sr., Wm. Lynch, George Hoffman and James Wiles. On April 13, 1826 (Page 587) the court received the report of the commissioners and ordered it to become effective in accordance with a plat prepared by the

NOTE
1.) ALL LOTS 60'-0" FRONT



RECONSTRUCTED PLAT OF NEW FREEDOM AS LAID OUT IN ABOUT 1795 BY ELIAS DELASHMUTT.
(RECONSTRUCTION BY MILLARD M. RICE, 1960)

commissioners. This created five lots of irregular dimensions out of the original eight, and accordingly made the last lot at the east end on the north side of the street No. 17 instead of No. 20 as platted by Smith.

The dimensions of these five new and arbitrary lots as shown on the 1832 plat are not quite the same as those of the commissioners' 1826 plat, but they are so close thereto that they have been indicated on my reconstructed plat as they appear in 1832 in order to avoid almost completely overlapping lines:

Moreover, on my plat, I have shown the north side of the street the same as the south side, on the assumption that there is no good reason to believe that Smith laid it out otherwise. It would have been a little foolish, it seems to me, for him to create one lot of 82 feet width east of the alley on the south side of the street and two such lots on the north side. This is true if for no other reason than the recalculation involved. I have said that in my opinion Smith was smart and, I suspect, in a hurry. He was doubtless already planning Brunswick (Berlin) in his mind--which he platted in 1787.

The alternative to the foregoing assumption, it seems to me, is to envision Smith as a man who couldn't add or subtract; who couldn't read a compass, and who may have been befuddled by liquor. Maybe he an' his helpers were thus befuddled. Maybe they lugged a keg of whiskey along as they surveyed eastward from the Middletown Road, and by the time they reached the alleys they no longer cared very much about anything. But I doubt it.

The success of New Town influenced Elias DeLashmutt to lay out another town adjoining New Town on the west and called "New Freedom". I cannot say definitely when this was laid out, but I find in Liber WR-13-39, a deed from DeLashmutt to George Willyard, dated Jan. 17, 1795, for Lot No. 6 "in the addition to New Town, called New Freedom", the lot having 60 feet frontage and "adjoining the alley leading to the spring". This is apparently the first sale of a lot in New Freedom. Like Smith, DeLashmutt never troubled to file his plat. But I have been able to reconstruct the original plat of New Freedom with what I believe is reasonable accuracy, and a copy is bound herein. I also hope to file a copy in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Frederick County.

With respect to New Freedom, I can state rather definitely that Lot. No. 1 was just across the Middletown Road from Lot No. 1 in New Town, because I find a deed dated Feb. 21, 1826, from Philip Culler to Christian Sifford, Recorded in Liber JS-24-319, conveying "Lot No. 2 in New Freedom..." "being one of a parcel of lots laid off by a certain Elias DeLashmutt near New Town, the same being 60 ft. front and running back 182 ft. and lying next to the corner lot on the road leading from New Town to Middletown...."

At least 22 lots were originally laid out in New Freedom, each apparently 60 feet front and 182 feet deep, but so far I have been able to identify definitely only 17 of them.

Apparently what is now Lot No. 1 in Jefferson was not Lot. No. 11 in New Freedom (as it would normally appear to be) for No. 11 was what is now No. 55 in Jefferson. Lot No. 61 in Jefferson was therefore No. 17 in New Freedom. While No. 61 is the last platted lot in Jefferson, a look at the plat will show that there was room for four more lots between No. 61 and the western boundary of the town. If these were originally platted they would have been Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21. Then, No. 22 could have been, for reasons unknown, what is now No. 1 on the plat of Jefferson. This assumption is borne out by a deed, dated May 19, 1810, from Arthur Boteler to Christian Sifford, and recorded in Liber WR-37-328, wherein for $250 Boteler sold to Sifford "those five lots of land lying in a small town laid out by Elias DeLashmutt.... called New Freedom, nearly adjoining New Town", being numbers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 22, "adjoining each other and lying on the north side and adjoining the main road....from Fredericktown to Harpers Ferry on Potomack"....."

Sifford owned these five lots until 1843 and 1845. Meanwhile, in 1832, New Freedom and New Town were merged into Jefferson, and the whole replatted. On the new plat, Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 of New Freedom became Lots 5, 4, 3 and 2 of Jefferson. However, then on August 7, 1843, by a deed recorded in Liber HS-20-254, Sifford sold some of this property to John Ervin, he described it as comprising 10 feet on the west side of the Methodist Protestant Church property, and 21 ft. 4 in. of land between the Church property and Lot No. 3, together with Lots 4 and 5. Quite obviously, therefore, the M. P. Church occupied some of this land before 1843. However, it was not until Feb. 25, 1845, that a deed recorded in Liber GBT-2-221, was recorded from Sifford to Peter Boyer, Thomas Johnson, Richard Chilcoat, Levin Rice and Perry G. Rice (Jr.), Trustees of the M. P. Church. The property conveyed to the Church was described as commencing 10 ft. from the line of a tract known as "Daniel's Diligence" and running 91½ ft. to John Ervin's property--which, according to the deed to Ervin was the western edge of Lot No. 3. If Lot No. 22 in New Freedom was actually what is now No. 1 in Jefferson, Sifford didn't so indicate in either of his deeds, so that somewhere in this exchange of titles Lot No. 22 got lost.

I should add a brief reference to the 10-foot alley shown at Lot No. 11 with a broken line in my reconstructed plat of New Freedom, and in solid line on Johnson's 1832 plat of Jefferson between Lots 54 and 55.

This alley was not a part of the original plat of New Freedom. But by deed dated June 20, 1802, Elias DeLashmutt sold acreage lying south of New Freedom to Patrick McGill the deed thereto being recorded Nov 5, 1802 in LR-23-480. In this deed, DeLashmutt covenants to lay off an alley 10 feet wide through the east side of Lot. No. 11 in New Freedom, "said alley to begin at....the Main Road...for the express purpose of giving said McGill and his heirs a free and uninterrupted intercourse from said Main Road to the said Land hereby conveyed, which alley shall always be kept open for the purposes aforesaid."

I have not traced the later history of this alley, but I presume it is still dedicated to the use of the owners of the land purchased in 1802 by McGill from DeLashmutt.

New Freedom got its name from the tract of land on which it was laid out. In Survey Record [illegible]-2-[illegible], is recorded a resurvey, dated Dec. 14, 1801, of New Freedom for Elias De-Lashmutt. This was obviously called New Freedom before the resurvey. New Freedom was made up of two parcels, and after being resurveyed was declared to contain [illegible] acres. On Nov. 8, 1764, DeLashmutt had been granted 82 acres on Children's Chance, and on July 1, 1793, 4½ acres on Court Commons. Obviously the original grants were found to be foul of other grants--a common experience--and the new tract was reduced to 86 acres.

Because of the fact that neither the plat for New Town nor that for New Freedom was filed in the land records of the County, and because the early-day surveyors apparently did a rather poor job, causing the lots, particularly in New Town, not to run true with their stated courses and distances, certain of the influential residents of the two towns, whose names are not mentioned in any sources I have seen, decided that the two towns should be combined into one, re-platted, and incorporated. Accordingly, by Chapter 299 of the Acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1831, there was passed, on March 14, 1832, "an act to blend New Town (Trap) and New Freedom....into one (town) by the name of Jefferson." A commission composed of three men, whose names I declined to be William Lynch, Levy Williss, and John W. Pratt, was appointed to resurvey and replat the new town. The present plat of Jefferson, recorded in Liber JS-39-257, of the Land Records of Frederick County, is the result of their labors. This is a copy of the original plat prepared in June, 1832, by Thomas Johnson of William, and recorded July 2, 1832. Johnson's original plat is in the files of the Clerk of the Court of Frederick County. My great-grandfather, Henry Culler became the first Mayor of Jefferson after incorporation.

The lots of the two towns were re-numbered, Lot No. 1 being on the north side of Main Street at the west end of town, numbers running eastward to No. 30. No. 31 was the first number on the south side of Main Street, and was the same lot as No. 21 in the original plat of New Town. Numbers on the south side of the street ran westward to the western end of town, which, according to the courses endorsed on the new plat was to Lot No. 63. However, the plat actually shows only 61 lots, a fact which is unexplained, and which seems to indicate that the new surveyors may not have been so much more careful in their work than their predecessors. My own candid opinion, after studying early land grants and resurveys, and the 1832 plat of Jefferson, is that there is still considerable doubt as to the complete accuracy of that plat, its courses and distances, and for whatever interest or value it may have, I attach to this manuscript an appendix noting some of the discrepancies.

Endorsed on the new plat is the following: "The original depth of lots (this applied only to New Town, but it is not so stated) were (sic) 264 feet. Commissioners have thought proper

to add 8½ feet, the width of sidewalks, making the depth of lots that much more. The breadth of street laid down at 51 feet including sidewalks."

The 1831 act of the Legislature declared that the seat of government should be in a "house occupied as a tavern by Daniel Shower (Showen; Shawen)", and "that the limits of the said Jefferson shall extend to the distance of one-fourth mile from the tavern aforesaid, each way." By scale measurement of the present plat, it appears that this tavern might have been located on Lot No. 19 or Lot No. 44 of Jefferson. Lot No. 19 contains a small house, on the north side of Main Street, now owned by Gerald J. Pendley. But I can find no evidence that this property was ever used as a tavern. Lot No. 44, on the south side of Main Street, now (1959) owned by the Gross family, is a large house which at one time housed a store in an east wing, and it is possible that this was once a tavern, but again I have been unable to find evidence of such early use.

In connection with the identification of the Shawen tavern, there is one most intriguing possibility. Between the years 1796 and 1820, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, artist and architect, made numerous sketches of towns and scenes in various parts of Maryland. Among those were scenes in Harpers Ferry, Clarksburg and Trap (New Town-Jefferson). The Maryland Historical Society now owns the Latrobe collection and Mr. John W. Foster, Director of the Society wrote me on April 9, 1959, as follows about the Trap sketch:- "We find in sketchbook No. 11 a very faint pencil sketch of the village of Trap, showing four or five buildings in the distance and a large one with a two-story porch across the front, or possibly one side, with a four-horse-drawn Conestoga wagon nearby. It is all so faint that we do not know whether it can be photographed or not. The whole picture is sketched so lightly that it is very difficult to make out anything more than I have suggested. The artist seems to have made this sketch with a view to filling it in, in ink, but this was never done."

As the foregoing indicates, I had asked the Society to photograph the sketch for me, but for reasons of policy the director declined to do this until a much later date. My thought was that if Shawen's was the principal tavern, perhaps Latrobe had sketched that, and if from the sketch we could identify some building in Jefferson, either now standing or remembered by older residents, and we could then trace that to Shawen, we would have an answer to its location and could establish town boundaries. Unless, therefore, I am able within my lifetime to complete this identification, some later interested researcher may care to undertake it.

In the 1831 Act of the Legislature mentioned above, New Town is spoken of as "New Town (Trap)". Somewhere along the line the word "Trap" was added to the name of New Town, the name being spelled in at least two different ways--T-r-a-p and T-r-a-p-p-e. I do not know the origin of this addition. There has long been current in Jefferson a legend to the effect that

Jefferson was frequently called "Traptown" because it had so many taverns of ill-repute in which the traveller was frequently relieved, either by trickery or force, of his belongings, and that it was not unusual, even, for some to disappear entirely without a trace. They entered the town at one end, but never left it at the other. It is quite possible that this legend is founded on fact, but I am rather skeptical of all such legends, and I repeat it here only for whatever it may be worth.

The history of the churches of Jefferson has been written by the several denominations, and I have very little to add here. I'm not sure it is generally known that a union church, known as Emanuel Church, was erected about 1828, and apparently stood almost directly behind the present Lutheran Church. On Dec. 17, 1827, in Liber JS-28-487, was recorded a deed from George Remsburg, Trustees, to Henry Culler and others, as trustees of Emanuel Church, conveying the plot of ground which now comprises the Reformed and Lutheran Cemeteries. In other words, it ran behind Lots No. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 on the old plat of New Town, or behind Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 on the present plat of Jefferson. It is my understanding that the church built on this plot was used jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations until their separate churches were built.

The deed to the Methodist Church is dated March 26, 1838, and is recorded in Liber JS-6-367-370. It is from Eleanor Hoffman, widow of George Hoffman, and his heirs-at-law and is to Somerset R. Waters, Fielder Thompson, John Ervin, George Rice, and Andrew Kessler, Jr., Trustees of the Methodist Church. Since there is at least one burial in the Methodist Graveyard as early as 1827--that of James Wiles--and in view of the peculiar restrictions placed upon the trustees by Mrs. Hoffman's deed, it would seem highly probable that a church was there some years prior to 1838 when the deed was executed. The further probability exists that George Hoffman may have built the church himself and permitted the congregation to use it before they took title to it. Hoffman apparently died late in 1836, for two of his sons, George W. Hoffman and David L. Hoffman, were granted letters of administration on his estate Dec. 31, 1836.

While the building has now been torn down, because of its historic interest, I record what rather meagre and sketchy information I have concerning the A.M.E. Church which stood in the extreme north-west corner of New Town--or more specifically, as to present-day Jefferson, on the Middletown Road behind the lot (No. 12) now (1960) owned by Wm. E. Summers, and north of the dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Chas. C. Rhoderick.

This property came into the possession of Chas. K. Shaff by deed dated Feb. 26, 1921, and recorded in Liber 335-56. This deed is from Richard A. Foston, et.al., "trustees of Holland Chapel M. E. Church of Jefferson", and recites as basis for title that the property "has been held and possessed by....Hollins Chapel....from the days of slavery, etc." I can find no evidence that the original deed to this property was ever recorded. I find in Liber ES-5-290, under date of Dec. 8, 1854, a deed from

Henry Nixdorff to Cornelius Cochran conveying Lots 12 and 13 in Jefferson, "saving and excepting.....as much thereof as was heretofore conveyed by.....Henry Nixdorff to Absalom P. Kessler and others, being a committee for the purposes expressed therein....." I have searched in vain for this deed and I conclude it was never recorded. Assuming the committee to be one to build a Negro church, this would account for the attempt to establish ownership by right of possession as noted above.

Nixdorff acquired Lots 12 and 13 on Feb. 26, 1846 (WBT-3-107) from William Mahoney. Hence the deed to Kessler, et. al., was made some time between 1846 and 1854. Apparently the church was built late in 1853, for on Page 219, Vol. I of Williams' History of Frederick County, it is stated that "a writer complained in January, 1854, in a letter to the Frederick EXAMINER" that "during the past autumn there was erected in the village of Jefferson a church for the sole use of the negroes". The church, he states, was "dedicated two months ago". He then registers complaint about the demoralizing effect of unsupervised meetings of slaves and of depredations allegedly committed by them when returning home late at night from such church meetings.

I have found nothing in the records concerning education in Jefferson prior to 1841. However, Johnson, in his 1832 plat, shows a school house situated in what is now the Reformed Cemetery, just west of the mouth of the alley leading to the Cemetery. I know nothing of its history.

In 1841, Andrew Kessler and wife deeded Lot No. 36 in Jefferson to the Trustees of the Primary School, known as School No. 17. The purchase price was $60, as recorded in Liber HS-13-2&3. This lot is now occupied by the JCUAL-Community Hall. This is shown as Public School No. 17 on the 1858 map of Frederick County, and remained a school until after 1896, for on Nov. 9, 1896, (Liber JLJ-14-466) Michael Culler and wife deeded to the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County, for a consideration of $500, approximately an acre of ground on which the present public school building is now (1960) situated. Shortly thereafter, a two-room brick school was built in front of the present building and closely adjacent to the Harpers Ferry Road (Present U.S. Route 340). This older building was razed when the present school was built.

So far as I can learn, the first movement toward higher education in Jefferson occurred in 1860. On October 9, 1860, (Liber BGF-6-198) Articles of Incorporation were filed for the Jefferson High School Association, by George W. Crum, Robt. K. Thrasher, Thomas Lamar, Ezra L. Thomas, W. S. Hersperger, Joel Horine and Wm. H. Boteler. Section 2 of these articles states that "The object of this association is to establish a high school in the town of Jefferson in Frederick County, Md." Section 3 reads as follows: "The capital stock of said company shall consist of not less than $300, nor more than $1,500--divided in shares of the par value of $5 each."

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On March 14, 1861, (Liber EGF-6-518) Cornelius Cochran and wife deeded to the Jefferson High School Association, for a consideration of $40, a plot of ground, part of Lot No. 12 adjoining the AME Church on the south and running behind it on the east, and there was built thereon a log building. I know little about this institution, but one Prof. Sprecher, doubtless among others, taught there in what was, during his time, known as "Prof. Sprecher's Academy". This building is now (1960) the home of Mrs. Chas. C. Rhoderick, and was acquired from Chas. K. Shaff by deed referred to in transfer of the AME Church property.

A public high school was established in the early 1900's, and existed for a dozen years or more. Since this is relatively modern history, and easily available from existing public school records, I have made no effort to supply details here. This school was first held, I believe, in what was then known as Dr. Crum's store room, being the west portion of the large brick dwelling now (1960) owned by Chas. H. Lewis. It later met--I believe until it was closed--in the abandoned Methodist Protestant Church building at the west end of Jefferson.

Less well known than church and educational history, perhaps, is that of Free-Masonry in New Town. St. Alban's Lodge No. 65, of New Town, was first convened in February, 1819. It was created from the membership of Columbia Lodge No. 58, of Frederick, and by an order dated May 4, 1819, of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Robert Elliott of Columbia Lodge was directed to install the officers of St. Alban's Lodge. The first officers were, Dr. Grafton Duvall, Worshipful Master; James S. Hook, Senior Warden; George W. Boastler, Junior Warden. Among early members were: Henry Cost, John Huffer, John Simmons, John Schroder, Samuel Weakely, Nelson Luckette, Perry Spencer, Perry G. Mercer, William B. Chunn, Thomas Keys, John Marlow, Baker Tritt. The records of St. Alban's were last in the possession of Dr. Duvall, and although the Grand Lodge repeatedly asked for their return when the Lodge ceased to function in 1822, they are not in the files of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

There seems to be nothing in the records to indicate where St. Alban's Lodge held its meetings. There are two places mentioned speculatively. One of these was the old school house which stood in what is now the Reformed Graveyard, just west of the gateway from the alley which leads into the cemetery and almost directly behind the lot on which the Jefferson Bank now stands. The other, and perhaps more frequently used probable meeting place, was in the house situated between the Point of Rocks and Lander roads overlooking the Potomac River, then owned by James Hook and still standing following extensive remodeling, on the farm now owned by Mr. Thomas M. Hoffmeister, and more familiarly known to older residents as the Abram Hemp farm. There was in this house a room which is generally believed to have been reserved as a Masonic Lodge Room. It would have been quite logical to hold meetings there, both for secrecy and for the fact that a number of the members lived nearly, notably Hook, Duvall, Luckette, Cost, Simmons--and perhaps others.

Now that many of the great trees, mostly maples, which once lined both sides of Jefferson's main street have been removed by the State Roads Commission, it is difficult to realize how well shaded the town once was. For instance, in front of the house where I was born, which stands on a lot approximately 75 feet front, there were five huge maples--all now gone.

My father, who recalled the Civil War quite clearly, having been born in 1844, frequently said that because of its many trees, the soldiers of the armies passing through Jefferson called it "The Little Town in the Woods."

A P P E N D I X

BEING SOME OBSERVATIONS ON APPARENT INACCURACIES IN 1832 PLAT OF JEFFERSON

1. It is impossible to follow on the plat many of the courses and distances as given thereon, especially on the north side of the street at east end of town.

2. Go back to the original deed to Mrs. Medley from Melcor Tabler, recorded in Liber BD-1-164. The western boundary of the land conveyed ("Low Land") is given as 153 perches on 2nd line of Low Land. Actually, this reads "153 perches to the end of 2nd line of Low Land", but since the 2nd line of Low Land was 160 perches in length, this wording is obviously in error. The difference here is 7 perches, or 115½ feet.

Now take Johnson's 1832 plat, remembering that the western boundary of Low Land (the 2nd Line) was the western edge of the Middletown Road. On Johnson's plat he shows the division line between his lots Nos. 13 and 14 as being 427½ feet long, running back to the present northern boundary of these lots, which was the northern boundary of Low Land. He also shows the depth of the original lots (with 8½ ft. added) on this same division line as 272½ ft. The difference between these is 155 ft. But the deed of Tabler to Medley allowed only 115½ ft. from the northern boundary of the original lots to the northern boundary of Low Land. And this difference was calculated on a line 209½ ft. west of the division line between Lots 13 and 14, and at that point I calculate the difference would have been not 155 ft. but approximately 189 ft. So that, assuming my calculation to be approximately correct, we have the northern boundary of the original lots starting at a point approximately 148½ perches on the 2nd line of Low Land, and not 153 perches. This creates a sort of "no man's land" behind some of the lots running eastward on the north side of the street from the Middletown Road.

3. But there is also a "no man's land" at the eastern end of town. In the deed of Tabler to Medley, the 3rd line, beginning at 153 perches on the 2nd line of Low Land, as we have seen, runs N85E 100 perches. That line, therefore, would have been also 7 perches south of the northern boundary of Low Land, because it ran parallel with it. But the northern boundaries of the lots are parallel to the street and according to Johnson that runs N80E. Johnson's plat shows a depth of 270 ft. for the east side of Lot No. 30, and the northern end of that line is almost on the northern boundary line of Low Land, which is the present northern boundary of Jefferson as shown. Hence, somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 feet of the northern part of Lot No. 30 was laid out on land not owned by Mrs. Medley.

It will be noted on Johnson's 1832 plat that there are dotted lines inclosing an L-shaped piece of ground east of Lot No. 30 which he indicates as owned by N. Hoffman. No explanation is made as to this plot of ground nor what these dotted lines may mean. However, if a point is taken at 153

perches on the western boundary of Low Land and a line is drawn from that point N85E, it will pass close to the northeast corner of this dotted inclosure. Perhaps this indicates that Johnson realized that part of the northern portion of lots on the north side of the street were actually on land never owned by Mrs. Medley.

4. The original deed for Lot No. 1 in New Town, from Leonard Smith, Executor, to Charles Neale, dated March 16, 1779, and recorded in Liber WR-1-376, describes the western boundary of that lot as running S5E from the boundary stone of the town to the main street. This course was parallel to the western boundary of Low Land--as it should have been. Lot No. 1 in New Town is now Lot No. 12 in Jefferson. But in later deeds the western boundary of this lot (No. 12) is described as running in "a southerley direction along the Middletown Road". A look at Johnson's 1832 plat and the dotted line thereon in Lot No. 12, shows plainly that this lot encroaches on the Middletown Road and hence encompasses land not a part of the original lot as laid out. If any additional proof of this were needed, the variation in the width of the Middletown Road as shown on the 1832 plat would be that proof. The road is shown as 41½ ft. wide at the Main Street, and 25 feet wide at the rear line of the lots as now laid out. If the west side of Lot No. 12 ran true as originally laid out, the road would be the same width at both points.

5. Turn now to the wester end of town, at Lots 1 and 2. They are shown as 62 ft. 8 in. each in width, or a total of 125 ft. 4 in. Refer now to the deeds of Sifford to Ervin (HS-20-254 and WBT-2-221). The first conveys 10 feet on the west side of the M. P. Church property and 21 ft. 4 in. between the church property and Lot No. 3. The second conveys 91½ ft. to the Church between these two strips. Add these together and the result is 122 ft. 10 in. Since these three blocks of land are now shown as Lots 1 and 2 on Johnson's plat, there is a discrepancy of 2 ft. 6 in. somewhere.

6. Look now at the south side of the street, westward from the starting point at the Potomac Road--point "P" on Johnson's plat. If all of the lot widths, including the alley of 25 feet, are added together, the result is 1652 ft. 10 in. However, the original Low Land tract on which New Town was laid out was 100 perches, or 1650 ft. in width. Hence, Johnson has platted and assigned to lots 2 feet 10 inches which could not possibly have been so assigned.

7. Repeating this addition of lot widths for the north side of the street, and adding in the indicated width of the Middletown Road, produces a total of 1655 feet, or 5 feet more than the 1650 ft. included in the original grant.

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SUPPLEMENT FOR GC 929.2 R363r

GC 929.2 R363r

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON

WILLIAM RICE OF FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND

In 1979 my grandfather Millard Milburn Rice, a current resident of Frederick, Maryland, published William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland. Since then we have learned more about our ancestor and this supplement to the book should provide the reader with that new information.

The most significant fact is revealed in the Frederick County records in the Hall of Records in Annapolis. There is recorded the coroner's inquest of Savilla Mock on 10 March 1778. Among the jurors was William Rice whose signature was the clearest and most legible of the 17 members of the jury. The signature also matched that on the will of William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland. This inquest was three years earlier than the earliest established record of William Rice.

Also in the Frederick County Minute Books at the Hall of Records William Rice is shown as the overseer of the road "from Thomas Reynold's to the crossroads at Andrew Adams from the east side of the glade near Christian Smith's to the east side of Israel's Creek" from 1774 through 1777. This road is near the tract that William Rice bid on in 1781.

Since this establishes that William Rice was in the area as early as 1774, in may increase the significance of a release recorded in the land records of Frederick County, Maryland on 20 November 1767 in which "William Rice, formerly a carpenter from Bucks Co. Pa. and now living in Virginia, on 24 October 1759 bound himself to James Brooke, Sr. of Frederick Co." for a 150 acre tract called "The Addition to Brooke Discovery on the Rich Land". This is the only known record of a William Rice in Frederick County prior to 1774 and the 1759 bond for a tract of land is consistent with what is already known about William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland who was probably getting married about that time. And the family did have some Virginia connections including William Rice's daughter Rebecca marrying Edward Marlowe who was apparently from Loudin Co. Va. and his grandson Peregrine Rice, Jr. moving to Clarke Co. Va.

In conjunction with the above, what may be a significant deed is recorded in Bucks Co. Pa. in Book 13 Page 200 and dated 23 September 1769 "Edward Rice of Buckingham, Bucks Co. Pa., weaver, owner of 153 acres and 99 perches of land in Buckingham Township, died intestate leaving widow Elizabeth, now the wife of Matthew Bean, 7 sons and 1 daughter, James, John and Edward of full age and George, Mary, Joseph, Thomas and William still minors". The eldest son James got the land and the rest got a payment. It was witnessed by Thomas Watson and John Gillingham. The given names in this family are very similar to William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland's family and both named their eldest son James. A close connection seems likely.

Another item of interest is the obituary of Albert Thomas Rice in the 28 January 1901 issue of the Frederick News. Mr. Rice is described as being of Scotch-Irish descent and that his grandfather, William Rice, Sr., was "an early settler on the Merryland Tract". The Merryland Tract was a 6300 acre survey for Benjamin Tasker and John Coville dated 14 November 1730 and located a few miles southwest of Jefferson in Frederick County. The obituary goes on to say that A.T. Rice was survived by his two sisters, Mrs. Amy Gilbert of Gettysburg, Pa. and Mrs. Julia Cole of Frederick. One of these two may have been the last surviving grandchild of William Rice, Sr.

In Volume I, Page 73 of the Englebrecht Diary it refers to the marriage of James Rice to Rebecca Drill on 19 June 1821, both of the "Merryland Tract". James Rice was born in 1786 and was the son of Benjamin Rice who lived southwest of Jefferson nearly 40 years before his death in 1820. Associations between this Benjamin Rice and William Rice, Sr. suggest that the two may be related

Additional information has been learned about Thomas Rice, the son of William, Sr. In Frederick County Deed Book WR 29-341 on 10 March 1806 he sells his household goods to George Rice and on 21 May 1806 Thomas and Susannah Rice sell Susannah's interest in Lot 155 in Frederick to John Read. Then in Englebrecht's Diary, Volume I, Page 379 it says "Miss Susannah Rice, daughter of the late Thomas Rice, was married 5 February 1826 to Samuel Shook". Again in Volume II, Page 224 "Susannah Shook, daughter of Thomas Rice, died 14 October 1836 after fall from apple tree. She was wife of Samuel Shook". The 5 February 1826 entry indicates that the (late) Thomas Rice was deceased.

New facts have been found pertaining to Benjamin Franklin Rice, the son of Peregrine Rice, Sr. He was born in Maryland in 1812 and in 1837 he moved to Palestine in Kosciusko County, Indiana. By 1850 the family was living in Marion County near Indianapolis. According to the obituary of his sister Elizabeth, Benjamin F. Rice was still living in Indiana on 2 June 1891. His children were Martha born in 1832, Harriett born in 1833, Perry born in 1835, James F.P. born in 1836, Louisa Catherine born 26 January 1838 and William Born in 1841.

An interesting discovery is that "Peregrine" means wanderer. In 1620 the first child born at Cape Cod on the Mayflower was Peregrine White. The name Peregrine was chosen by his parents because the family was relocating at the time of the child's birth. Peregrine Rice, the son of William Sr., was born in 1767 and his parents may have chosen the name Peregrine for the same reason. And since this seems to be a New England custom, it may indicate that William Rice, Sr. is related to the New England Rice Family.

Hopefully these new ideas and discoveries will help shed some light on the still unknown origin of William Rice of Frederick County, Maryland. The search will continue and corrections, suggestions and new information are welcome.

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SUPPLEMENT FOR GC 929.2 R363r